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THE GUARDIAN

London Monday August 2 1971 4p

et avec le Romeo y Julieta... CHARTREUSE

Tyne walkout to match Clyde work-in

THREE THOUSAND workers at John Brown's shipyard on Clydeside are expected to report for work today—the first full working day since shop stewards took control of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

Only top-level management will be missing, including the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert Smith, who has been told by the stewards that they are in charge now. Shop stewards yesterday proposed that local councils should take over the bankrupt yards. Workers in the Swan Hunter shipyards on Tyneside begin an unofficial strike today over a pay dispute. Their action threatens the future of the group, which lost £6 millions on shipbuilding last year.

In the Commons today, Mr Wedgwood Benn, for the Opposition, is expected to support the Clydeside workers' takeover. Mr Wilson is to visit Clydeside on Wednesday. Mr Heath has abandoned plans to sail in today's Admiral's Cup race (he was third on Saturday). Instead, he will attend the debate in the Commons, but is unlikely to speak.

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Four questions raised by workers' action

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

The emergency debate on Clyde Shipbuilders in the House of Commons today has four main question:

Can the workers who now run the yards get more ships built than the management had and if not what is their failure?

What effect will the Government's decision have on unemployment in the area, on Mr John Davies, the Minister for Trade and Industry, and of the Tory Party?

What effect will Mr Heath's support of the workers have on Labour's standing and on his own position in the country? Is he trying to force the "workers' control" on a reluctant country?

What will be the bearing of the Industrial Relations Bill, which will become an Act on August 6, on the situation on Clydeside and on any who take action in sympathy with the workers?

Mr Heath broke his sailing holiday yesterday to return to London, where he consulted Cabinet colleagues and Mr Gordon Campbell, the Scottish Secretary. Mr Heath will attend today's debate. Mr Wilson will visit Glasgow on Wednesday.

The Government's view about the future of UCS, which Mr Davies explained in the House yesterday and repeated yesterday on the radio programme "The World This Weekend," is that the dismemberment plan is the only means of saving anything for UCS and its workers.

Mr Davies, in his broadcast, expressed "*profound regret*" if his statement in the House had left the impression that he failed to have a strong feeling of concern about the liquidation of UCS. But, he added, expressions of sympathy were "no replacement for doing something active to help."

It is not supposed even by those who support the action of the UCS workers that they can find new orders which the management missed. But the men have responded *immediately to a situation in an area where unemployment is already high*, and, in Mr Benn's view, are demonstrating the degree of cooperation achieved (before the liquidation of UCS) by the workers in the yards after a long period of discord.

"They had shown their responsibility," Mr Benn said yesterday, and noted the wide support that the UCS men were being given by other workers. "I did not advise them to do what they did, and I shall not advise *them to stop*."

Whether the first sackings of men and the occupation of the yards will lead to legal action and violence remains to be seen: Mr Davies in his broadcast minimised the risks and praised the liquidator as a "calm, sensible, restrained, and competent person."

Mr Davies himself has acted in the UCS affair with the full support of the Cabinet and his industrial "realism" appeals to the bulk of the Tory Party, but, *as Mr Heath told the 1922 Committee* last week, the Government has a difficult session ahead. This will particularly be so if to UCS were to be added lack of orders for the RB211 and Concorde.

Mr Benn is to open the emergency debate on UCS today. He has already been attacked by Mr Davies for decisions when Minister of Technology that in the Tories' view damaged fatally the prospects of UCS. Mr Benn is likely now to be accused by the Tories of promoting "workers' control."

Mr Benn himself said yesterday that the action of the UCS men would strengthen the search in the trade union and Labour movements for the "real answer" to the Industrial Relations Bill—more democracy in industry, job involvement, job enrichment." (The Liberals have for years been preaching participation.)

In June he presented his Upper Clyde Shipbuilders (Public Ownership) Bill. The essence of this, he said yesterday, was the proposal that a development plan should be made by the workers with the management, and that the management pattern should be agreed by the workers as a whole.

Mr Benn is also a member of a committee of Labour's national executive which is preparing a statement on industrial policy for the autumn conference of the Labour party. This statement will certainly elaborate the national executive's earlier, and rather tentative, references to industrial democracy.

Labour MPs would not, even in quieter times, be much shocked if their critics accused Mr Benn of making a mad bid for the leadership by promoting workers' control: Mr Benn is accepted as an explorer of many avenues.

But now, Labour is eager to unite itself in a massive attack on all aspects of the Government's economic policy, and will certainly allow Mr Benn a company or a regiment. Labour workers believe that Ministers are denationalising wherever they can for the sake of Tory doctrine.

It is unlucky for the Government that the emergency debate on the UCS should be plonked in the middle of the last stages of the Industrial Relations Bill. The Commons will finish the Lords' amendments to the Bill on Wednesday, and the Bill will be an Act on Thursday.

Labour suggests that industrial action taken in sympathy with the UCS men may lead to the first breach of the Act—sympathetic action, not in favour of a strike (since the UCS men intend to remain at work), but in favour of what may be ruled as "an unfair industrial practice."

French lying night

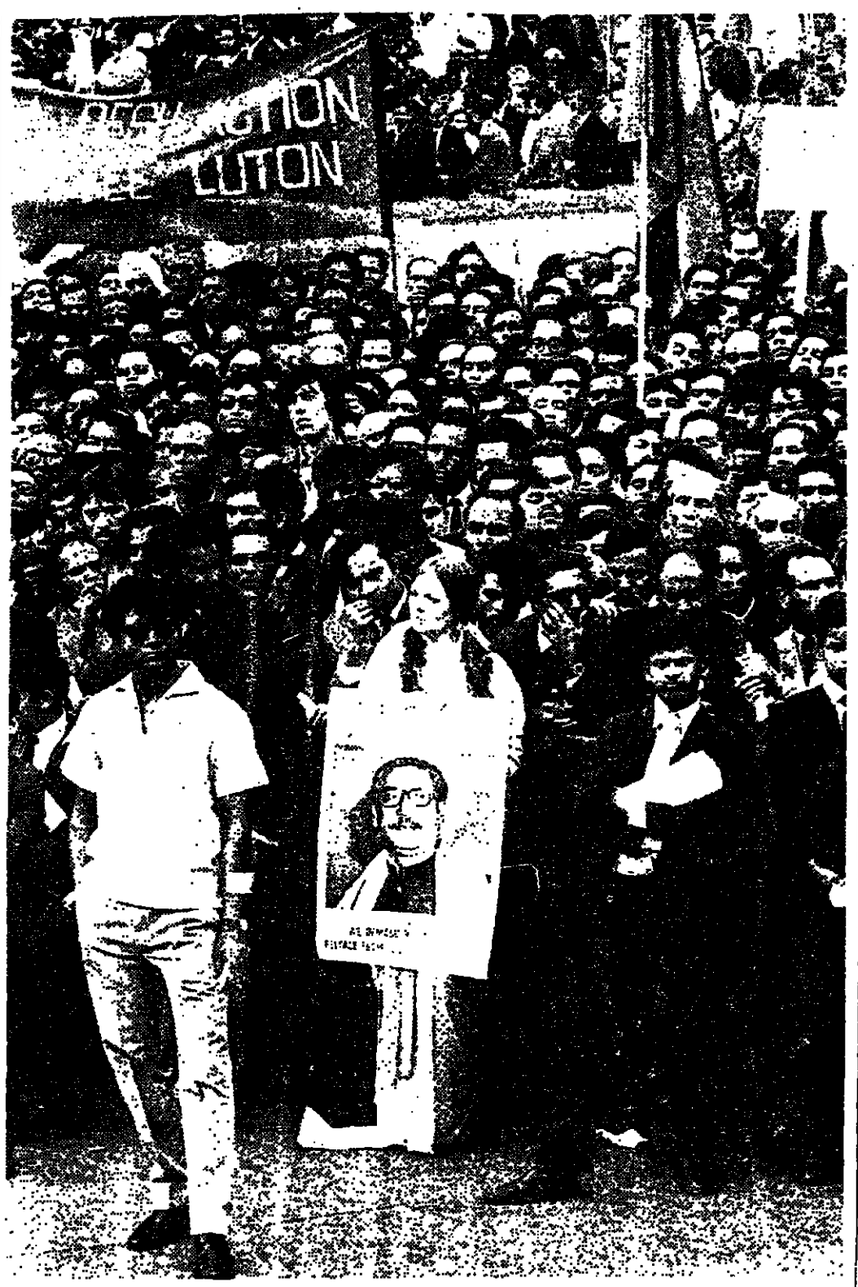
ANY THING happened fire broke out in a kitchen at Chamonix in the Alps yesterday. As the "fire" rang out, a fire engine pulled into the courtyard, and out party of men from Fire Brigade. By the local *pompiers* it was all over but for of smoke. The firemen their wives—are a sort of fireman's by driving a hired-off Leyland pump race to Turin. With able timing, they up at the hotel in mix in time to cope an emergency well-to British firemen—a chip fryer.

IN ENGLAND, another of holidaymakers made welcome stop. Their returning to Man-from Newquay, pulled garage forecourt at Fleet, Worcestershire, the driver saw smoke from underneath. after the 48 passen-ed out to safety, the exploded—taking with of the workshops and ms at the garage.

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White support for yesterday's Bangla Desh rally in Trafalgar Square. The demonstration drew 10,000 people—a tenth of Britain's Bengali population. *(Report, back page.) Picture by Frank Martin*

NASA jubilant over Apollo triumph

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Moon scientists are jubilant. Shortly after 7 p.m. last night David Scott and James Irwin returned to the lunar lander "Falcon" after completing the most complex and geologically important day of exploration on the moon's surface.

Fraught at the outset with minor faults and delays and based on a shortened schedule which left room for the completion of surface experiments that ran into trouble on Saturday, the astronauts demonstrated just how much moon work can be carried out in one day. They collected more data, more samples and potentially more important information on this single trip than has been gathered in the whole of the Apollo programme so far.

There seems little doubt that NASA, feeling fully justified in its claim that the Apollo "J" series flights—of which *this is* the first—are truly scientific missions, will be preparing to press the United States Administration again for restitution of some of the curtailed Apollo programmes.

Today the astronauts face their third and final moon drive, which may prove more exhausting than yesterday's. Planned to explore the lunar "Grand Canyon" — Hadley Rille — it may also turn out to be even more dramatic than the astronauts climb up the foothills of the Apennine Mountains. They are due out of Falcon at 8.45 a.m. and will, on the present schedule, arrive back *seven hours later to prepare* for lift-off at 6.09 p.m. They should dock with their mother spacecraft Endeavour at 8.04 p.m. and after ditching the lunar module, should boost themselves on to a trajectory back to earth at 10.18 p.m. tonight.

The astronauts, faced on Saturday night by a water leakage inside the lunar module, seemed yesterday morning to be dogged by further misfortune and the whole of the flight appeared to be under a slight but continuous cloud. There were problems before the astronauts left their lunar module. Not only was difficulty encountered in connecting up the water flow system of a temperature control undergarment but Irwin's back pack aerial became broken. This too might have been serious because without radio there is no communication on the airless moon. But with some hasty taping up the fault was cured.

From then everything went with a swing. Taking a shortened route round the edge of the large crater cluster to the south, the astronauts headed into the uplands and collected detailed and comprehensive rock samples which should contain some of the oldest material on the moon. What is more, in a crater reaching deep into mountain rock, they made a fully documented collection for what is known as the Special Environmental Sample Container.

The rocks and other surface material, sealed and brought back to earth completely uncontaminated, may answer the burning question of whether the various and unexpected organic compounds discovered on previous samples came from the moon rock itself or from the astronauts who brought them.

The quantities involved — billionths of a gram — necessitate the most stringent clean handling and on Apollo 12 and 14 shortage of time led to the abandonment of this part of the sample collecting programme. Yet if these trace amounts or organic compounds — in effect biological chemical building blocks — exist on the moon their presence may be of importance in deciding whether life is likely to have arisen in other planetary systems.

● **BELOW — Scott of Mount Hadley. Looking like Antarctic rather than Lunar explorers, David Scott and James Irwin on their second-day journey yesterday.** Scott left is in fact digging a trench



'Electric torture' in S. Africa

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

Two trials under the Terrorism Act open in South Africa today. The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Reverend Gonville Ffrench-Beytagh, is appearing before the Pretoria Supreme Court, and 14 members of the Unity Movement of South Africa are going on trial before the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court in Natal.

Amnesty International yesterday reported allegations of torture against the security branch investigating those arrested in Natal.

"The accused were held in solitary confinement for about six months. The allegations by the accused include violent assaults on their bodies with fists, whips, and sticks. One, Reggie Moeng, was handcuffed with his hands around a tree trunk above his head where he was whipped and beaten almost continuously for three days and nights while the police officers attempted to get him to make a statement."

Several of the accused complain that they were tortured with electric shocks, and one detainee, Mtayeni Cushela, is said to have died in hospital as a result.

Stanley Uys writes from Cape Town: The Archbishop of Canterbury is sending Bishop John Howe, one of the most senior clergymen in the Anglican Communion to attend the Johannesburg trial as his personal representative.

Bishop Howe will also attend in his capacity as Secretary-General of the Anglican Consultative Council, the co-ordinating body of Anglican Churches throughout the world.

Greek trials, page 2

Bodyguards likely for Cabinet

By PETER HARVEY

Much tighter security measures are to be taken to protect Cabinet Ministers, their families, and their property.

The Home Secretary will meet the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, and other Yard and Special Branch officers today, to draw up plans which are expected to go into operation immediately. One of the main points the meeting will consider is the provision of armed bodyguards—from the Special Branch and Intelligence—for certain Ministers.

The conference was arranged *last night at Scotland Yard* as investigations continued into the bomb explosion on Saturday night at the London flat of Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry. It was the second bomb attack on a Minister's home and the fourth on a public figure this year. Whoever planted the bomb penetrated a police guard placed on Mr Davies's home after the bomb attack on Mr Robert Carr's house. This fact alone is regarded by police and security officers as reason enough for a major overhaul of the safeguard procedures ordered after the Carr bombing.

Saturday's explosion — for which the Angry Brigade has claimed responsibility — injured a housekeeper, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, aged 76, at the block of flats in Ranelagh Gardens, Fulham, London. Mr Davies was at his country home, in his constituency of Knutsford, Cheshire.

The explosion shattered all the windows in his eighth-floor flat and severely damaged the hall and front door. The bomb, probably gelignite wired to an acid-drip time fuse, had been placed outside the door of the flat. Mrs Wilson saw the metal canister outside the door and telephoned the head porter. He told her to get "right out of the way" while he called the police. As the housekeeper moved away from the canister, the bomb exploded and pieces of meal and glass struck her in the face.

She had an operation to remove the shrapnel and last night her condition was "satisfactory." Mrs Wilson is the first person to be injured by any of the bombs planted by the Angry Brigade.

About two hours after the explosion a man telephoned the London "Evening News" and told the operator: "This is the Angry Brigade. We have got

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Protest in dark glasses

FIFTY United States airmen, wearing dark glasses and with hats pulled down, protested outside the American Embassy in London yesterday against regulations which they claim restrict their freedom of speech. They are members of the anti-Vietnam war group "Peace," and they announced yesterday that Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, has given them about £1,200 in monthly instalments to subsidise their underground newspaper.

Whale shot

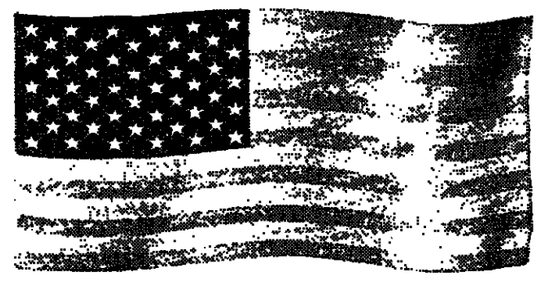
THE POLICE at Blackpool had to shoot a three-ton whale which was stranded on the beach when the tide went out. It was decided to do this to save it from unnecessary suffering: getting it back to the sea was impossible.

Pushing

MR ARTHUR LATHAM, Labour MP for Paddington North, will offer to push Sir Keith Joseph round the Commons in a wheelchair today to prove to the Secretary for *Social Services how difficult* it is for disabled people to visit Parliament. "There are no ramps or anything to help them," Mr Latham says.

No to refugees

EASIER naturalisation for refugees from eastern Europe who have been in Britain for more than 20 years has been rejected by the Home Office.



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OVERSEAS NEWS

Thirty-one accused in new trials by Greek Colonels

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, August 1

The Greek regime's claim of a steady return to normality will be severely tested this week in two major trials of which the first is due to start tomorrow. Serious allegations of torture are expected in both and legal observers express considerable doubt as to whether the evidence justifies the severity of the charges.

The 31 defendants are accused of attempting to overthrow the existing constitutional order by force. This charge stems from a 1947 law designed to quash the Communist rebellion and it carried a maximum penalty of execution by firing squad. Observers claim that even if opposed to the Government, none of the 31 used force, that there is no evidence that they intended to, and that their aims were never against the constitutional order but against the regime.

The first trial involved eight alleged Communists, two of them over 60, and two women. They are accused of possession of resistance leaflets and a printing press. They are also accused of forming a resistance organisation but the police back their charge of planned violence with a single pistol found in the possession of one man. The accused says he had had the weapon ever since he served in the gendarmerie.

The leader of the group is said to be Nikolos Koumondouros, aged 39, a building worker who was arrested in January. He is expected to allege that he was tortured for 30 days at the security department of the gendarmerie station of Nea Ionia, and that the gendarmerie officer who will give evidence against him was one of those who directed the torture.

Koumondouros was kept in total isolation for three months and then transferred to Aegina prison where he was first allowed to see his lawyer in June.

The lawyer, Costas Kiziridis, had himself just been released from Aegina where he had been sent after being given a one-year sentence for contempt of court. He had accused the military judges of being incompetent to hear trials of resistance figures since they, too, formed part of the military regime against which the resistance was directed. The International Union of Democratic Lawyers, based in Brussels, has since elected him a co-president.

The first trial will probably be rushed through within two days. It will be followed by the second trial of 23 alleged members of the underground organisation Rigas Rerraios. This is named after a hero of the war of liberation against the Turks and consists mainly of students and graduates. Six of those accused are outside Greece.

This group too is accused of attempting to overthrow the constitutional order by force. Three of them, the students Costa Costarakos (26), George Siliotis (29), and Lycourgos Flessas (27), are also accused of possessing elements which could be used in bombs, and the plan of a bomb. The only witnesses against them are the police officers, Kallivas, and Yannikopoulos.

Defence lawyers have complained of being denied full access to them. It is expected that the three students will describe in court tortures which they recently reported in a document smuggled out of prison. In this they state that Kallivas, Yannikopoulos, and other officers grossly maltreated them at the security headquarters in Athens.

"They tied me to a bench, stuffed my mouth with dirty rags, and subjected me to the falanga (beating on the feet), Costarakos wrote. "At the same time, they pressed and beat my genitals and banged my head against the bench. The next day they stripped me, started the falanga again with an iron bar, bringing me back to consciousness by throwing filthy water over me. Twice they carried out a mock execution. Later they put me in a cell half full of water. This questioning went on for 35 days."

Siliotis described how he was subjected to electric shocks, thrashed with a cudgel, his eyes and genitals crushed, and his feet, swollen from falanga, stamped on. Flessas described similar treatment, while his girl-friend had a nervous breakdown in another cell. A fourth man, Fotis Provatas, claimed that the bones of both his palms were broken by beating.

The trial is to be held in civil not military courts. Only a month ago these civil courts sentenced two alleged members of the Communist Party to a total of 15 years on the basis of very limited evidence.

International observers have come from France, Norway, and Italy, one bringing a letter from the Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe. Telegrams of solidarity have been received from M Mitterand, head of the French Socialist Party, the editor of the French newspaper "Express," and the Duchess of Medina Sidonia.

At least another 40 enemies of the regime are still awaiting trial. These include 17 prominent Centrists, in particular Judge Sartzetakis on whose career the film "Z" is based.

Arab backs to the wall

DAVID HIRST reports from Diraa, last major strongpoint of the Palestinian guerrillas in Syria.



"How do people tame an elephant? They lure it into a pit. One day they beat it with sticks. The next day somebody is kind and gives it food. Then they beat it again, And so on. We are the elephant and the Arab States its captors."

According to Abu Hisham, the Fatah commander in Diraa, last major strongpoint of the Palestinian guerrillas, the recent fighting in Jordan, followed by the belated mini-summit to condemn it, is the latest phase in this elephant-training procedure. "We shall not be tamed," he insisted. But he was not very forthcoming about the practical steps they would take to avoid it.

Abu Hisham is a poet and has a strong propensity to answer the questions you ask him by reciting some of his verses. Those he recited for us were about the gallows doing up for guerrillas in Jordan.

It is a useful gift at the moment, both for its much-needed inspiration and for providing a nice, literary way around unpleasant facts, chief of which is that the guerrilla movement is now in a grave impasse. Even the incurably optimistic Fatah newspaper is beginning to admit it and today, as if struck dumb — unlike the jovial Abu Hisham — it carries no editorial.

There seemed a possibility last week that if Colonel Gadafy had his way Diraa would become the flashpoint of inter-Arab strife, the advanced base of a collective military effort to force King Hussein to mend his way and permit the guerrillas the freedom of action which, strictly in theory, they still officially enjoy. Hussein, it seems, has taken this possibility seriously enough to reinforce his army on Jordan's northern frontier.

But Gadafy's summit conference, as the scornful Algerians have said, seems to have been a mountain which gave birth to a mouse. Far from threatening the armed intervention which Gadafy urged, it failed even to step up the economic sanctions which, with the partial closure of their frontiers, Syria and Iraq have already taken. It contended itself with threatening to do so in future.

Hussein, the guerrillas are saying, seems to be off the hook once again, by courtesy of his fellow Kings and Presidents. It is safe to assume that the Syrian Head of State, President Assad, who was reluctant to go to Tripoli at all, played an important part in cooling Gadafy's ardour.

The basic deal which the Ba'athist regime originally struck with the guerrillas was, by and large, that they could use Syrian territory as their home base provided that they used the territory of Syria's neighbours, Jordan and Lebanon, as their springboard for operations against Israel. Now that the guerrillas need Syria as a springboard too — but against Jordan instead of Israel — the fundamental hypocrisy of this deal is being exposed.

All but smashed in Jordan, harassed in Lebanon, they are now feeling the squeeze in Syria too. As usual Fatah is the most diplomatic, but a charge sheet drawn up by the left-wing Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine complains that the Ba'athists insist that all guerrilla action from Syria should be carried out at least 15 kilometres inside Israeli territory, arrest leaders of their own pretégé organisation Saiqah, hinder freedom of movement into and out of Syria, and oblige the guerrillas to buy all their supplies in Syria — with hard, capitalist currency to boot.

But the unkindest cut of all is that, according to some guerrillas, the Syrians are not only banning incursions into Jordan territory, but are actually enabling Jordanian soldiers to cross the officially closed borders to take delivery of a consignment of transport vehicles from Latakiah — the same Latakiah where they have impounded a consignment of arms which Algeria had despatched to the guerrillas.

For the moment the dominant mood among the guerrillas seems to be one of wait and see. They are watching not only the Arab regimes but their own leaders, Yasser Arafat, the man who will have to strike a new deal with King Hussein if there is to be a deal at all, is treading on delicate ground. At the moment he seems to be taking refuge in polemical attitudinising. His call for the entry of peacekeeping Arab troops into Jordan just after the Tripoli summit dropped such an idea seems to have about it a rather desperate escapism.

The Arabs are not yet, on behalf of the guerrillas, ready to risk making Diraa the theatre of a shooting war. If their economic war does not work the guerrillas are going to have to "do something" on their own to prevent, if not their eventual extinction, at least their increasing subservience to Arab regimes. They all seem to be agreed on that: but they have not agreed on what this something must be.

Sudan gives Moscow a warning

Khartoum, August 1

Sudan has told the Soviet Union to cease protests about this country's counter-coup purges by tomorrow, political sources said today. They added that some Soviet advisers were leaving Khartoum.

The warning, which sources said was handed to the Soviet Embassy here on Saturday, contributed to deteriorating relations between Khartoum and the Kremlin after the abortive Left-wing coup two weeks ago.

The Sudanese Government, it was reported, did not say what action it might take against the Soviet Union. But it was thought there might be moves against some 1,800 Russian advisers in Sudan.

In what was said to be an official statement, Tass described the Numeiri-ordered trials, in which 14 people have been executed, as "blood terror," and said "innocent people" were being condemned.

The Tass report drew protests from the Numeiri Government, which later censored dispatches filed from Khartoum by Soviet and East European reporters.

Advisers in Khartoum were said to be refusing to come to work. About 20 already had left the country since the trials and executions began.

The Government also continued the search for four Communist Party central committee members said to be involved in the coup.

Sources said the Government blamed the Communists for the execution of 28 captured loyalist officers in a Government guest house when it became apparent the coup had failed.

President Numeiri said Government had found no truth in reports that Soviet advisers had disabled tanks and warplanes stationed near Khartoum to try to prevent their use by loyalist troops.

This was thought to be an indication that the President probably wants to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union but that he was leaving himself a way out in case relations became soured. — UPI.

The West German mercenary Rolf Steiner goes on trial in Khartoum tomorrow accused of leading the Sudanese south rebels against the Government. He was handed over to the Sudanese authorities several months ago by Uganda.

He is officially charged with offences against the Sudanese people and against the unity and integrity of an independent African state. Omdurman Radio said the trial would disclose important facts about the alleged roles of West Europe and Israel in the rebellion which has been smouldering for 15 years. — Reuter.

Four die in cable crash

Alagna Valsesia, Italy, August 1

Four Italians, two of them children, were killed today when two cabins of a cable railway plunged down the mountainside at this northern ski resort.

Police identified the victims in one cabin as Alessandro Ardizzola, aged 16, and his sister Marina, aged 11, from Turin. Their parents were in the cabin in front and watched them fall to their deaths. In the other cabin were Francesco Ducci, aged 29, from Rho, near Milan, and Maria Luisa Ponzano, aged 31, from Arezzo.

Authorities said it was the first accident since the service was inaugurated in 1951. They said the first cable car slid backward down the cables supporting it at a point about 1,000ft. from the top. It crashed into a following cable car and they both fell into the valley.

At Chamonix, two British climbers who died in a fall from the face of Mont Blanc on Friday were identified as Harvey Aspindele, aged 26, of Preston, Lancashire, and Angel Musk, aged 28, of Milton Under Wychwood. — Reuter and UPI.

Vital vote on Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 1

Lockheed's hopes of avoiding bankruptcy hang on a crucial vote in the Senate tomorrow afternoon as a result of an Administration compromise this weekend permitting a straight vote on a limited guarantee bill.

The Senate vote, which will make or break Lockheed, is expected to be extremely close, with perhaps three or four votes deciding the issue. Neither the opponents nor supporters of Lockheed were willing to predict the outcome today.

The Nixon Administration decided to yield to Lockheed's opponents' demands for a straight vote on the rescue after the House had approved by 192 votes to 189 a selective loan guarantee bill.

The closeness of the House vote, which Administration sources had always confidently predicted would pass a rescue bill for Lockheed indicates how tight the vote is likely to be in the Senate.

Lockheed's opponents had offered last week to end their filibuster if the Administration would drop its broad loan guarantee measure. This would have provided funds for other ailing businesses as well as Lockheed, but this compromise was at first rejected because the Administration felt it did not have the votes for a narrow Lockheed rescue bill.

At a meeting between the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Connally, and proLockheed senators, it was decided to drop the broad bill and enter into an agreement to vote on the Lockheed bill approved by the House.

So at last it seems Lockheed has come to the end of the road — but only in Congress. Even if the vote goes against it tomorrow there are some observers on Capitol Hill who believe the banks, the British Government, and perhaps the airlines (though admittedly the last is the weakest link) are too committed to the TriStar to allow Lockheed to founder with or without a guarantee.

Fossils found

A research group from Florence University has discovered fossils and remains of men and beasts dating back 50,000 or 60,000 years in a cave near Lecce, it was announced yesterday.

UN peace mission urged

From our own Correspondent

Washington, August 1

The United States is pressing President Yahy Khan to allow a United Nations team of more than 150 civilian observers and relief and rehabilitation experts to be stationed in the devastated areas of East Pakistan.

According to the "New York Times," agreement in principle for the international mission has been secured from President Yaha and the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, but State Department officials denied tonight that final agreement on the mission had been reached.

The United States is reported to have offered to contribute $1 million at once as an initial payment to help the group organise and to fly equipment to Dacca. Among the proposed UN mission will be 73 observers who will be stationed at four area offices in Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi, and Khulna and 169 other locations, each linked by radio with UN headquarters in Dacca.

"The presence of 73 UN monitors each reporting on conditions in this area may cool off passions and damp down military reprisals," one official is quoted as saying. "It's not the UN's function to do this but it will be an important side effect."

Berlin settlement 'closer'

Stockholm, August 1

The West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, today predicted a Berlin settlement this autumn and the realisation of a European security conference by 1972.

The Chancellor, made the statement at a news conference held at the home of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Palme, about 75 miles south of Stockhom. European Socialist leaders met here during the weekend for informal talks.

Mr Palme said the meeting had dealt at length with East-West relations and the rôle of the Social Democratic Parties in European development.

Mr Palme and Herr Brandt agreed that a European conference could come about next year, provided that the East-West negotiations on Berlin were satisfactorily solved.

Herr Brandt said the Berlin talks had "come off the ground and reached a decisive stage of negotiations."

Mr Palme said Common Market questions were discussed in the framework of East-West relations in general. All those present agreed that the Social Democratic Governments and parties could play an important rôle in the forming of European policies.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Mr Bratteli, said that the Socialist leaders had not discussed a common platform but agreed on the necessity to work for a détente and cooperation between the European States.

The Finnish party secretary commented on recent reports that Finland sought cooperation with the Eastern trade community Comecon. "There is no formal decision taken by Finland regarding Comecon," he said. "The Government has decided to study the bank structure and economic relations with the Community and its standardisation," he said. — UPI.

Double strike threat to Nixon

From our Correspondent, Washington, August 1

The Nixon Administration's game plan for the economy was labouring under a double threat of strikes today, with the steel industry and on the railways.

Steel mills across the nation have already begun to close in advance of a midnight deadline tonight set by the United Steel Workers of America. The union had granted a 24-hour extension of the strike deadline today to allow last minute talks with nine major steel producers on a new three-year contract, but it appears the differences between the two sides were too great to be bridged.

The employers are reported to have offered wage and benefit increases of about 30 per cent over three years similar to an agreement reached with the United States Government in the can, aluminium, and copper industries.

On the railways, the strike situation has further deteriorated after all-night talks between the United Transportation Union and the employers had broken down. The main issue is not pay, but a demand by the carriers that the long-standing rule of a day's pay for each 100-mile run be done away with.

The economic impact of the strike has already been severe with five major carriers and five smaller carriers closed completely causing serious disruption in the lumber, car, agriculture, and coal industries.

If the strike, now in its 12th day, goes on much longer, hundreds of thousands will be out of work across the nation. Already Ford in St Louis and Kansas plants have laid off several hundred workers. In Oregon, Governor McCall was quoted as saying his lumber estate was facing "a shattering compound of economic ruin, unlike anything in its history." Farm products have also been badly hit and in grocery stores the effects of the strike are already being seen in soaring prices.

Administration sources said today that if the strike was not quickly settled, Congress will be asked to halt it either with a bill introduced yesterday by Senator Jacob Javitts (Democrat, New York) or on legislation drafted by the Administration. The Javitts bill would give the President temporary authority to halt the strike until September 15 when Congress will reconvene after its summer holidays.

The strike situation in two key sectors has been dampen the anxiety not only of the Administration but in the country at large of the health of the economy. Wall Street continues its nosedive, inflation continues at a rapid pace, and unemployment still has around the 6 per cent mark. Time, it appears, may be running out on the Administration's attempt to get the economy right for the 1972 election.

TELEVISION

COULD be a case of male virgin birth in the latest Frank O'Connor/Hugh Leonard tale of not-altogether-God-fearing Ireland ("The Sinners," ITV, 9 0). Earlier, "Panorama" (BBC-1, 8 0) while Whicker chases peelers in Anguilla and other exotica ("The World of Whicker," ITV, 8 0). Later, "Monty Python" makes an unanswerable case for summer repeats . . . well, nearly (BBC-1, 10 15).

BBC-1

9 30 a.m. Apollo 15: Moondrive.
12 noon Cricket: Yorkshire v. Lancashire.
1 30 Watch With Mother.
1 45 News.
1 50 Apollo 15: Moondrive and preparation for Lift Off.
3 0-4 15 Cricket: Yorkshire v. Lancashire, commentary.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 It's Your Word.
5 15 Pixie and Dixie.
5 20 Belle, Sebastian and the Horses.
5 45 Ernie's First £50,000.
5 50 News.
6 0 Apollo 15: Lift Off from Moon.
6 20 London This Week.
6 35 Here's Lucy.
7 0 Z Cars: "The Stone Standard," part 1.
7 25 The Goodies.
7 55 Apollo 15: Space Docking.
8 0 Panorama: Young Offenders.
9 0 News: Apollo 15.
9 25 Brett.
10 15 Monty Python's Flying Circus.
10 45 24 Hours: Ludovic Kennedy.
11 20 Swim.
11 45 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except).—1 30-1 45 p.m. Ar Lin Mam. 6 20-6 40 Wales Today. 6 40-6 55 Tom and Jerry. 6 55-7 0 Newyddion. 10 15-10 45 National Eisteddfod. 11 47 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS. — 6 20-6 35 p.m. Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South West. 11 47 Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 20 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.
6 35-7 0 p.m. Open University: Social Sciences 25.
7 30 News: Apollo 15.
8 0 Best of High Chaparral.
8 50 Apollo Report.
8 55 Call My Bluff.
9 25 Family of Man: Old Age.
10 15 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "Seven Days in the Life of Andrew Pelham," with Donald Sinden; Day 5, Deadlock.
10 45 News.
10 50 Late Night Line-up: Champagne When We Win—Edward Heath, Yachtsman.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

12 noon Apollo 15: Final Moon Drive: Panel of experts answer questions.
3 35 p.m. Tales of Edgar Wallace.
4 40 Yak
4 55 Lost in Space
5 50 News: Pictures of the moon.
6 20 Crossroads.
6 40 Opportunity Knocks.
7 30 Coronation Street.
8 0 World of Whicker: Visit to Anguilla.
8 30 You're Only Young Twice.
9 0 The Sinners.
10 0 News.
10 30 Miss "TV Times."
11 15 Late Night Thriller: "Corridor 400," with Suzanne Pleshette, Theodore Bikel.
12 10 a.m. Unorthodox Beliefs: Bahai Faith.

ANGLIA.—12 noon-3 35 p.m. Apollo 15: Moondrive. 4 20 Anglia News. 4 30 Romper Room. 4 55 Flipper. 5 15 Follyfoot. 5 50 News. 6 15 About Anglia. 6 40 Opportunity Knocks. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 25 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 The Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Miss TV Times. 11 15 Probe. 11 45 Big Question.

CHANNEL.—12 noon-3 35 p.m. Apollo 15. 4 0 Once Upon a Time. 4 10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 20 Moment of Truth. 4 50 Woobinda. 5 15 Follyfoot. 5 50 News; Apollo 15. 6 15 Channel News. Weather. 6 35 Cartoontime. 6 45 Opportunity Knocks! 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 30 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Miss TV Times. 11 15 Potter's Art. 11 45 Southern News. 11 55 Weather: It's All Yours.

MIDLANDS (ATV). — 12 0 noon Apollo 15. 3 35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Peyton Place. 4 40 Origami. 4 55 Bush Boy. 5 15 Follyfoot. 5 50 News: Apollo 15. 6 15 ATV Today. 6 40 Opportunity Knocks! 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 25 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 The Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Gurkha. 11 15 Personally Speaking

NORTHERN (Granada).—12 noon. Apollo 15. 3 50 p.m. Origami. 4 10 News; Peyton Place. 4 45 Once Upon a Time. 4 55 Rocket Robin Hood. 5 15 Follyfoot. 5 50 News; Apollo 15. 6 15 Newsday. 6 30 Cartoon Time. 6 40 Opportunity Knocks. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 25 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 The Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Film: "The Magnetic Monster." with Richard Carlson, Jean Byron. 11 30 Close.

SOUTHERN.—12 noon Apollo 15. 3 10 p.m. Yoga for Health. 3 40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 45 Sailing International. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 20 Mr Piper. 4 25 Best of Lucy. 4 55 Lost in Space. 5 50 News: Apollo 15. 6 15 Day by Day. 6 45 Opportunity Knocks! 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 30 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 The Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Miss TV Times. 11 15 Potter's Art. 11 45 Southern News. 11 55 Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV).—12 noon Apollo 15. 3 35 p.m. Ballet for All. 4 8 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4 13 Moment of Truth. 4 39 Women Only. 4 55 Sky Hawks. 5 19 Follyfoot. 5 50 News. Apollo 15. 6 16 Report West. 6 30 Report Wales. 6 45 Opportunity Knocks! 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 30 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 The Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Miss TV Times. 11 15 Film Club. 12 15 a.m. Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (as above except).—4 6-4 8 p.m. Report West. 6 20-6 45 This Is the West This Week.

HTV WALES.—6 16-6 30 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—6 16-6 30 p.m. Y Dydd.

WESTWARD.—12 noon Apollo 15. 3 58 p.m. Westward News. 4 0 Once Upon a Time. 4 10 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 20 Moment of Truth. 4 50 Woobinda. 5 15 Follyfoot. 5 50 News: Apollo 15. 6 15 Westward Diary. 6 30 Sports Desk. 6 45 Opportunity Knocks! 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 30 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Miss TV Times 11 13 Westward News. 11 17 Avengers. 12 10 a.m Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE. — 12 noon Apollo 15. 3 30 p.m. Houseparty. 3 45 Sailing International. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Once Upon a Time. 4 55 Woobinda Animal Doctor. 5 20 Follyfoot. 5 50 News: Apollo 15. 6 15 Calendar News. 6 20 Arnie. 6 45 Opportunity Knocks! 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 World of Whicker. 8 30 You're Only Young Twice. 9 0 Sinners. 10 0 News. 10 30 Edgar Wallace. 11 30 Tales of Unease. 12 midnight Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Week. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Weather, Proview. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 John Ebdon. 9 0 News. 9 5 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 All Kinds of Music. 11 30 Tom's Midnight Garden. 12 noon You and Yours; Your Budget. 12 25 p.m. Desert Island Discs. 12 55 Weather, Preview. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3 0 Afternoon Theatre: "You Never Can Tell." 4 30 Story Time: Winnie-the-Pooh, part 1. 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Navy Lark. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Victoria Line. 8 0 Rhyme in Time. 8 30 Dandelion and Parsnip: Vintage 1920. 9 35 On Being a Dramatic Critic. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Today in Parliament. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. 11 31 Market Trends. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

*Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Morning Concert: Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Meschales, Elgar.* (8 0 News). 9 0 News. 9 5 This Week's Composer: Ravel.* 9 45 British Song: Britten, Vaughan Williams. 10 15 French Symphony Since Berlioz: Franck, Florne, Chausson.* 11 15 Schubert: Piano Recital. 12 15 p.m. Midday Concert: Brahms, Henze, Dohnanyi. (1 0 News). 1 50 Tweatieth - Century Choral Music: Prokofiev, Messiaen, Kodaly.* 2 45 String Quartets: part 1, Haydn; Mozart. 3 40 Interval: talk. 3 55 Quartets: part 2, Beethoven. 4 40 Orchestral Concert: Ives, Beethoven.* 5 55 Bandstand.* 6 25 Programme News; Stock Market Report. 6 30 Study on 3: Home Brewing; 7 0 Home Winemaking; 7 0-7 30 VHF Open University—Arts 25. 7 30 The Proms: part 1, Bliss.* 8 30 Some Myths in Human Biology: Concept of Mind. 8 50 The Proms: part 2, Elgar.* 9 50 Bach: The "48": Harpsichord Recital. 10 30 Poetry Now. 11 0 Jazz in Britain.* 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 22 a.m. Breakfast Special: John Dunn, including Apollo 15 reports and 8 27 Racing Bulletin. 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray's Open House. 11 2 Morning Story: "The Lonely Pines." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 Chacksfield in Limelight. 12 2 p.m. Sam Costa: Accent on Melody (1 50 Sports Desk). 2 2 Woman's Hour (3 2 Apollo 15 Third Moondrive). 3 10 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 40 Charlie Chester. 5 2 Album Time: Brian Matthew: 6 0-6 18 Apollo 15). 6 45 Sports Desk. 7 2 Country Style (8 1 Sports Desk; 8 2: Apollo 15). 8 2 Sweet 'n' Swing. 8 45 Helen McArthur. 9 15 Concert Grand. 10 2 Late Night Extra. 12 5 a.m. Night Ride. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 Noel Edmonds. 9 0 Johnnie Walker. 10 0 Jimmy Young. 13 noon Radio 1 Club: Stuart Henry. 2 0 p.m. Tony Brandon. 3 0 Terry Wogan. 5 0 What's New Dave Cash. 6 0 Sounds of the 70s: Bob Harris. 9 0-6 18 Radio 2. 7 3-2 2 a.m. Radio 2.

Midlands, East Anglia (as Radio 4 except).—6 50-6 55 a.m. Regional News. 7 50-7 55 Regional News. 8 25-8 40 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Regional News. 5 50-5 55 Regional News.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 50-6 55 a.m. News. 7 50-7 55 News. 8 10-8 40 This is East Anglia. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 55 News.

North, North West.—6 50-7 a.m. Northern News. 7 50-8 0 p.m. Northern News. 8 50-8 55 Northern News.

Wales. — 6 a.m. Weather Preview. 6 7 0 News: Wales. 7 25 Bore Da. 7 Weather, Proview. 7 55-8 Today's Papers. 8 10 Good Morning Wales. 8 40-8 45 Today Papers. 8 Seinlau Steddfo 9 25-10 Eisteddfod Genethol. Cymru: noon Dawns. M p.m. Mynyddedd. 12 45 p.m. Genethol. 12 55 Newyddion 12 Wales. 5 Cymru Heno. 5 40-6 0 Dateliu 7 25-8 30 Tocyn Wythnos.

South-west, West, South. 6 50-7 0 a.m. Regional News 7 50-8 0 Regional News. 12 7 0 p.m. Weather, Preview 50-6 0 Regional News.

South-west (VHF).—6 50-7 a.m. Local News. 7 50-8 Local News. 12 noon-12 55 Midday Parade Devon, Cornwall Channel Islands. 12 55-1 0 News.

هكذا من الأصل

Nyerere dismisses an editor

From DAVID MARTIN : Dar-es-Salaam, August 1

When President Nyerere of Tanzania heard last week over the State radio that his official Government newspaper, the "Standard," had bitterly attacked General Numeiri of the Sudan, he sent word to Dar-es-Salaam that the managing editor, Miss Frene Ginwala, a South African-born Marxist, was to be dismissed immediately.

An editorial in the newspaper said it appeared that Numeiri was practising ideological intolerance which had hitherto been the preserve of the South *African Prime Minister*, Mr Vorster, and Ivory Coast's President, Mr Houphouet-Boigny. More damagingly the paper observed in reference to the executed men, "They have paid the penalty of not behaving with the viciousness and brutality that has characterised General Numeiri's return to power. It is a lesson that will not be lost on future plotters."

Nyerere's anger at the editorial does not imply that he *approves of the executions*. On the contrary he abhors this type of retaliation and has recently called for a public debate on capital punishment in Tanzania *with a view to ending it*. But he felt that a public attack on a fellow African leader with whom he maintains good relations served no purpose.

His style of urging General Numeiri to cease the executions would not be in the full glare of publicity. Tanzanians were also swift to point out that the "Standard" had not commented on last year's executions in Guinea or the more recent ones in Morocco. They said the reason why the paper had done so this time was because a Communist Party was the sufferer.

Embarrassment

Nyerere's embarrassment at the attack was further compounded by the fact that General Numeiri had just accepted an invitation to make a state visit tentatively planned for September.

The dismissal of Miss Ginwala was announced yesterday and she was told to give up her office immediately and to hand over to her deputy, Mr Sammy Mdee, who will be acting managing editor. Miss Ginwala is to receive three months' pay in lieu of notice.

The dismissal brings to four *the number of expatriates* President Nyerere has removed during the past month on the "Standard," and "Sunday News," which he nationalised last year and which were previously part of an East African newspaper group belonging to Lonrho.

The others are Richard Gott, a Latin-American specialist, South African-born Tony Hall who had previously worked as Oxfam's publicity officer, and Roderick Prince, a former editor of "Peace News." They had been recruited in London by Miss Ginwala.

Nyerere's intervention and the Sudan editorial focus attention on two major problems — the rôle of the expatriate in developing countries like Tanzania, and the extent to which Government newspapers *can be out of step with official* policy.

Many expatriates are like the early colonisers and missionaries in trying to shape developing societies according to their own beliefs irrespective of what the people of that country may have decided for themselves. Then they feel that when leaders like Nyerere fail to make the international commitments they would expect, it is because he is under the influence of reactionary elements.

Men like Nyerere insist that the expatriate still has a rôle in developing countries, but in *implementing policy* which must be made by the people themselves.

After nationalisation Nyerere, who is nominally the "Standard's" *editor-in-chief*, gave it a charter and a challenge. It would be free to criticise Government leaders, and the way policies were being implemented. It was also urged to encourage debate.

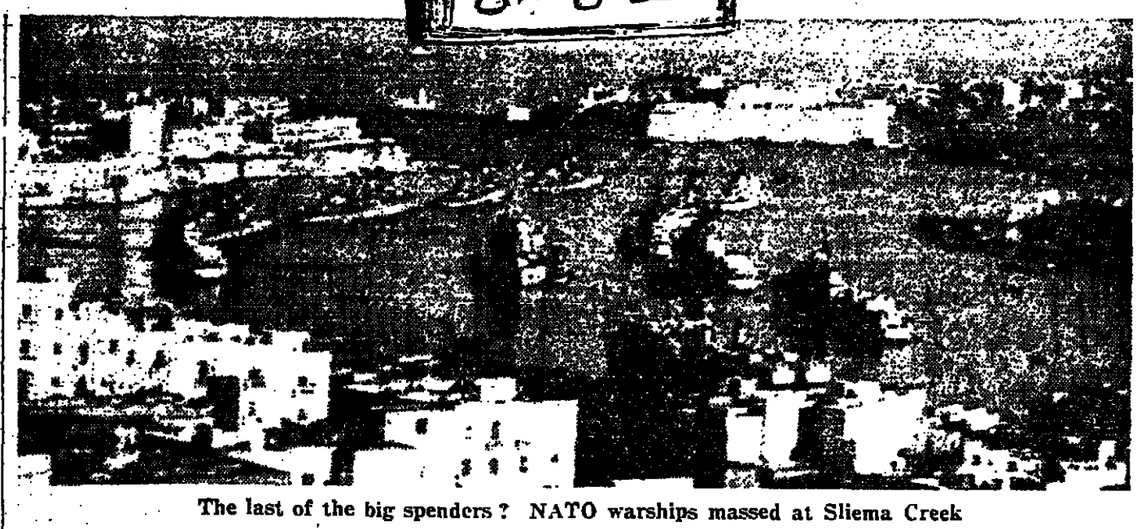
Among East Africa's English-language newspapers which had reluctantly graduated from outright opposition to nationalist aspirations to mealy-mouthed acquiescence in independence, the promise was rich. A crucial phrase of the charter was "The new 'Standard' will be a Socialist newspaper: it will support the Socialist ideology of Tanzania."

But in recent months the running of the newspaper has been characterised by mounting disquiet on the part of Government officials, some members of the public, and Tanzanians on the staff.

There are many niggling complaints by the Tanzanian staff about their conditions and lack of voice in policy. They were clearly irked by the increase in the number of expatriates after nationalisation when they had *assumed this step would mean* promotion for them.

Nyerere had guaranteed the newspaper freedom to criticise but the dividing line for a paper which is an official organ of policy and at the same time a critic, is a thin one.

The danger is that the "Standard" will now become vociferously narrow and nationalistic, avoiding conflict with Government and officials. The outcome rests very much with Nyerere and the Tanzanians he puts in command.



The last of the big spenders? NATO warships massed at Sliema Creek

Mintoff keeps options shut

By KEITH CHALKLEY

For the first time in their history the Maltese now realise that they are being compelled to face the fact that they may no longer be as vitally or strategically situated as they were or thought they were.

Since taking office, the island's volatile Labour Prime Minister is devoting most of his energies to a revision of the *10-year Defence and Aid Agreement* with Britain. Conflicting reports of his demands vary from £15 millions a year to £30 millions compared with the £4.8 *millions Britain now pays*. So far his demands have had a cool reception and pressure is beginning to build up against him.

Mr Mintoff, who holds power by a majority of one seat, has until August 26 by which time Parliament must reassemble, to produce results. Tangibly he has nothing to offer at present, in spite of the flurry of activity, except an ending of the crippling eight-month long industrial dispute at the drydocks.

The island's economy, always suspect, is now running down steadily. By refusing to allow three ships of the United States Sixth Fleet to enter Grand Harbour during his first 10 days of office the island lost an estimated £750,000 which the Maltese could reasonably have anticipated would be spent. No one can tell how many other visiting ships might have been there *since then*.

Tourism, too, is in recess. All main hotels are running at a loss — in most cases only one in three rooms is occupied. The *cumulative* effect on other ancillary business dependent on the tourist trade has been drastic. A number of souvenir shops, restaurants, and bars *have already* been forced to close down. Hopefully until better times return.

Business and industry are *equally panic-striken. One* British public company which set up a manufacturing plant on the island to export to Europe more easily by taking advant*age of Malta's associate* Common Market membership, has already prepared contingency plans which include shutting down their entire *Malta operation*.

Add to this the uncertainty about the future of 9,000 Maltese employed directly or indirectly by British and NATO forces and the potential magnitude of the island's unemployment problem becomes clear unless Mr Mintoff can in some way secure soon a new agreement with the British over the base.

He has been at pains so far to cool the fevered brows of the British "6d settlers." Last week Mr George Agius, heir-apparent to the secretaryship of the *island's all-powerful* General Workers' Union, spoke to a meeting of worried settlers and said that, far from wishing them to leave, the Government wanted even more. And not merely from Britain. Wistfully, perhaps, he added that the Government hoped Britain would give Malta financial aid — even if the present defence talks broke down totally.

Whether the British will go along with this idea in any substance which will appease the Maltese is another matter. Since 1945 Malta has received £118 millions in aid and grants. By current values this must amount to some £175 millions. In addition the amount spent on the island by the services, estimated at £15 millions annually, must be taken into account. Calculated at approximately that rate over the post-war period it may be judged reasonably that the island has gained in this sector alone by *about £500 millions by present* values.

The only bright spot, and even that may have ominous overtones, is trade with Libya, which Colonel Gadafy's regime immediately resumed after Mr Mintoff won the June elections. Yet in five years this has never once exceeded £800,000.

A high-powered Maltese delegation, including the deputy Prime Minister, Dr Anton Buttigieg, and the Finance Minister, Mr Joseph Abela, have been visiting Libya this week. High on the agenda has been the much-vaunted economic agreement which Mr Mintoff has claimed he will sign with Colonel Gadafy.

A figure of £25 millions a year has been bandied about: but this may be dependent on Maltese assurances that the island base will not be leased out to anyone, thereby rendering Malta neutral.

In many ways the idea must be very tempting to Mr Mintoff whose dream has long been to see Malta neutral. But at the same time even he realises that aid alone will be insufficient to bolster *an economy* which will totter even further if the British leave and 9,000 more jobs disappear.

Kaunda rebuked by Lusaka university staff

From our Correspondent : Lusaka, August 1

President Kaunda's decision to deport two lecturers —for which no official reason has been given—has been described by the University of Zambia's full academic and administrative staff, as "a tragic mistake which does *grave harm to the university* and the nation."

Michael Etherton (31), a graduate of Sussex University, who is Zambian-born but a British citizen, and Dr Andrew Harn (32), an American, are due to board an aircraft for Rome tonight.

Numerous appeals and negotiations between the Government and the university, in which the Vice-Chancellor, Mr Lameck Goma, a Zambian, has played a leading part, have failed to secure revocation of the deportation orders, made 12 days ago. They were issued after unrest at the University among students who at one point seized control of the buildings. The University was closed abruptly on July 16 by troops with fixed bayonets.

A statement issued yesterday after a combined meeting of the university's senate and academic assembly, noted that President Kaunda, the Chancellor of the University, has said at its inauguration, that the university could not meet its heavy responsibility to the nation, "unless it is able to grow and prosper within an atmosphere of freedom."

Yesterday's statement said the University staff was "deeply disturbed" that the Government had not seen fit to allow the University to take disciplinary action under the University of Zambia Act against students who might have committed offences against university regulations or to regulate the admission of *students as the Act required*.

The statement went on to recall that 10 students had been expelled by the Government because of their executive positions with the student union." *It seems to us a serious inva*sion of the integrity of the institution that a strictly academic penalty should be imposed without action or investigation by the legally constituted academic authorities.

"*We are also disturbed at* some of the implications of the pledge which we are told all returning students will be required to sign. We do not believe that it is healthy to single out students in this way as a potentially suspect group."

The Government is expected to object strongly to the university statement. This row between university and Government would probably never have reached its present proportions if some junior Ministers had been prevented from staging party demonstrations against the students. This led to the Government's deep involvement in what was essentially a student affair.

The Senate and academic staff were said to be "deeply disturbed" by the confirmation of the deportation orders against Etherton and Horn. Their statement said, "Here are two lecturers who have not only proved invaluable colleagues but who have in every way attempted to bridge the gap between the university and the community.

They have both given more generously than most, of their time and energy to the university and community, and they have set an example which we would wish to emulate. Now they are expelled from a country for which they did so much and about which they care so greatly.

The Government's decision to reject all appeals against the *deportation of the two men* has led to talk of resignation among some university staff. Others are torn between their feelings about the handling of students' *unrest and their sense of* responsibility towards the future interests of the students.

Attempts to find university places overseas for the 10 members of the student union's executive appear to have been blocked by the Zambian authorities' refusal to provide passports. The 10 were expelled after writing to President Kaunda criticising his Southern Africa policies which they described as "inconsistent." *They also protested against his* decision banning demonstrations against the French Embassy.

Foreign Minister replaced

Canberra, August 1

Mr Leslie Bury, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was dismissed today after an apparent difference with the Prime Minster, Mr McMahon, over policy towards China.

He was replaced by the former Attorney General, Mr *Nigel Bowen*.

Shortly before his departure was announced Mr Bury said at a Liberal seminar in Melbourne that he had "profound misgivings about the process involved" in the proposed meeting between President Nixon and Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister. He called Mr Nixon and Mr Chou "amateurs" and criticised the idea of summit meetings as "a very poor substitute for the workings of informed professional diplomacy."

Mr McMahon said Mr Bury had resigned, and that he had an impressive record in which *he could take pride*. "He has earned the gratitude of all Australians," Mr McMahon added.

Mr Bury, however, told *reporters in Melbourne*: "Putting it in a good old Anglo-Saxon term, I have been sacked." In a later statement he observed that political life was "*full of hazards, even for* Prime Ministers" and added, "I gladly accept them without recrimination."

In the other changes *announced today* Mr R. V. Garland became Minister for Supply, Senator Sir Kenneth Anderson, leader of the Liberal coalition in the Senate, became *Minister of Health, and Senator* Ivor Greenwood became Attorney General. The new Ministers will be sworn in tomorrow.—Reuter.

United front against Bengali terrorism

From INDER MALHOTRA : Bombay, August 1

With striking unanimity most Bombay and Delhi newspapers today published a front-page headline — "Violence-free day in Calcutta." This is hardly surprising because political murder and terror have become so routine and familiar in Calcutta and West Bengal that news of daily killings no longer *merits* front page or detailed coverage.

It would of course be wrong to read too much into the hiatus in Calcutta on Saturday but there is every hope that the rising tide of terror and killing in that benighted city has begun to turn.

All organised political parties *including the Communist Party (Marxist) have in a resolution* committed themselves to "jointly oppose and resist murder and terror by whoever it may be committed." *Siddhartha Shankar Ray*, central Minister for West Bengal Affairs, who has persuaded political parties to do so has had to promise in return that *State* administration, particularly the police, will be shorn of elements which connive at violence or are otherwise politically partisan.

Political parties will confer again with Mr Ray after Independence Day celebrations on August 15 to translate their *resolve into a concrete plan of* action. Much can happen in this period to disrupt the consensus against the wave of violence. But there are two powerful *reasons why the attempt to* mobilise all political parties to restore a semblance of peace and law and order in West Bengal might yet succeed.

First, there is the extraneous but emotionally moving issue of Bangla Desh. All parties committed to the cause of Bangla Desh are agreed that this can hardly be promoted if murder and anarchy prevails in West Bengal.

Interestingly Mrs Gandhi invited the Marxist leader, Jyoti Basu, for secret discussion late one evening last week. He is reported to have told her that although his party was on the warparth against the ruling Congress it would do nothing to impede Indian help to Bengla Desh.

Immediately after Basu's meeting with Mrs Gandhi the Marxist Politburo issued a strongly anti-Government statement, but this is generally believed to be an indispensable smokescreen for the party's decision to back the joint campaign against political murder.

*Like other parties the Marx*ists have at last realised that the rising wave of violence in Bengal has badly harmed them all and benefited only Naxalite extremists and hardened criminals who have taken shelter under the Naxalite umbrella. During the six months since the last election the number of political murders has reached 400.

Although Marxists have usually had the upper hand in *violence because of their per*vasive influence demonstrated in elections and militant organised cadres they have been caught in a pincer. Their *cadres are either murdered in* cold blood or drift towards Naxalite groups whose commitment to violence and armed revolution is more complete.

Furthermore pro-Moscow Communists and Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party in West Bengal have not hesitated to make common cause with Naxalites as the only way of cutting overbearing Marxists down to size. But this tactic has predictably proved counterproductive.

The Naxalities whom Mrs Gandhi is trying to isolate through Mr Ray's parleys with Bengal political parties are having some troubles of their own although there has been no let-up in their violent activities.

The split between the supremo Charu Mazumdar and *his rival Ashim Chatterjee is* complete. This is partly attributable to Bengla Desh. Chatterjee's followers are confused and appalled by China's continued support of the military junta in Islamabad over the Bangla Desh issue while Charu Mazumdar has bewildered Naxalites Peking's equivocation.

Holiday rush 'grave'

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, August 1

For France, motoring on the roads. The country was in the throes of a mechanised migration constituting what M. Robert Boulin, Minister of Health and Social Security, called "a situation of unprecedented gravity."

The end of July always sees France's great mass of August holidaymakers rushing towards the sea like lemmings, passing on their way the smaller, but *not negligible, number of July* holidaymakers coming home. This year the fact that the end of the month fell at a weekend added the usual flock of Saturday and Sunday motorists to the three million drivers who are either setting out or returning from holiday. Another million holidaymakers travelled by train while at Orly and Le Bourget, 4,000 aircraft movements were planned for the weekend.

Past experience of the high rate of road accidents, often contributed to by the gross overloading of small *cars*, means that nowadays the authorities plan as for a military operation. The Minister's appeals that departures should *be staggered have shown some* results but today's radio bulletins told of 10-mile traffic jams.

Four hundred hospital centres were equipped to deal with casualties assisted by 70 mobile hospital units, staffed by civilian or army doctors. Last year these units were called into action 10,000 times.

Ghost of Eva marches on

From LEWIS DIUGUID : Buenos Aires, August 1

The large portion of Argentina that favours former President Juan Peron once again last week mourned the *death of his wife* Eva in 1952.

This country has often brought a touch of the sepulchre to its politics, and the fragile effort at national reconciliation now under way has generated great expectations that the military Government will reveal the whereabouts of Eva's remains.

When Peron was deposed 16 years ago, the embalmed body of Eva was sequestered from the headquarters of the General Labour Confederation where it had been on display since she died of cancer three years earlier.

Eva Peron, a former actress, was intensely popular with the workers who were the strength of Peron's movement, and at the age of 33 she was his unofficial Prime Minister. Proof of her enduring popularity came last Monday, the anniversary of her death, when a large crowd attended a Mass for her at the Cathedral. Afterwards the youngest and loudest marched on the Labour Confederation headquarters.

Peron's younger supporters accuse the labour leaders of collaborating with the military, and it is a fact that the more moderate Peronists have accepted the promise of the President, General Alejandro Lanusse, that free elections will take place in under three years. United, *the Peronists could win.*

An ambassador has gone to Spain to talk with Peron in his exile and the 76-year-old former President is reported to have set conditions for his tacit cooperation, including the return of Eva's remains.

The Government appears to be meeting the terms and sculptors have been called in to fill the gaps in the hall of presidential busts in the palace. The bust, together with the return of his generalship, are reported to be among Peron's conditions.

But easily the most complex matter is the return of Eva's remains, for which loyal Peronists have sought in vain for 16 years.

*In anticipation of the impend*ing revelation, the army has given major newspapers an off-the-record version of what happened after soldiers removed her body from the union hall in 1955. As the story is told by the army, the body was put in a gun case, which was placed in a lorry belonging to a cooperative flower shop. A captain drove it around the city for three days while five identical coffins were prepared.

The body was then put in one of the coffins, the others were filled with stones, and all were sent forth under army charge for burial in various cemeteries. (*One failed to make it*, because the rocks broke through.)

It was later decided that the body should be sent out of the country and Mrs Peron's mother, who died recently, is said to have given reluctant approval. Six more coffins were prepared, and the coffin with Eva's body is said to have gone by boat to Europe and entered Italy in August, 1956. The Vatican is alleged to have been informed, and the body was *again put in the ground*.

Recently it was disinterred for shipment to Barcelona. According to the army version Peron has agreed that the body should be kept by the same Spanish Catholic order that accompanied Pedro de Mendoza in the discovery of Argentina *five centuries ago*.

Under the "clean rules" that the Government is now devising, Peron would be allowed to come to contest the elections. But many question whether he really intends to return. A new reason for staying in Spain may be that Eva, his second wife, *will be buried there*. His first wife also died, and his third wife is with him in Madrid. None bore him children. — Washington Post.

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Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st

HOME AND OVERSEAS

International group wins contract for £117M pipeline

BY ANTHONY McDERMOT

An international consortium at the weekend signed a contract for building a pipeline between Suez and Alexandria. Dr Aziz Sidqi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry and Oil, signed for Egypt, and M Maurice Cancelloni signed for the French-led consortium. According to the Middle East News Agency, the project involves the construction of two 42-inch pipelines to run 210 miles from just south of Suez to a point west of Alexandria. Dr Sidqi said at the signing that the initial annual capacity would be 80 million tons, rising to 120 million tons, and he hoped ultimately to 200 million tons.

The cost of the project was estimated at £117 millions. The consortium includes Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Holland, each of whom has provided loans or credit facilities. The British export credits guarantee department is believed to have ensured coverage of between £10 millions and £15 millions for such British firms as Motherwell Bridge, Dunlop, Shell and BP, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Greece, and the two oil firms — Mobil and the American Oil Company — have also offered contributions to the project.

It is believed that there are still some aspects of costing to be settled before the work begins. Negotiations have been particularly tough during the past two months over differences between original estimates and present costs, which have risen particularly as a result of inflation. Nevertheless Dr Sidqi believed work would begin within three months and take 32 months.

This contract represents something of a victory for both the Egyptian Government and the British International Management and Engineering Group. In June, 1968, IMEG was appointed technical adviser to the Egyptian Government for services in connection with a crude oil pipeline scheme between Suez and Alexandria. This had been under discussion and examination since the middle of 1966. IMEG is now to be responsible for supervising construction.

The project has undergone considerable modification since its conception. The cost and the number of pipelines have both doubled. If it is in operation in June, 1974, it will be some three and a half years after the initial estimate. Israel's Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline opened in February, 1970.

Egypt will see the consortium's participation as a response to its efforts to get Europe to realise how much of its energy resources are in Arab hands. The pipeline will give Egypt a rôle in determining the price of oil produced east of Suez and easily accessible to the Mediterranean west of Suez. Dr Sidqui said that once the Suez Canal was opened the oil passing through the pipeline and the canal ould be sufficient to meet Europe's needs. He added, "We believe in peace for construction - and in construction for peace, and the project is for both of them."

Sisco's Suez jaunt

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, August 1

The prospects for a Suez Canal settlement hang on the curiously leisurely visit here of Mr Joseph Sisco, the American assistant Secretary of State. In four days he has had only one official meeting with Mrs Meir and another with Mr Eban. Yesterday was the Sabbath and today is a Jewish holiday. The meetings will resume tomorrow and Mr Sisco is expected to stay until Thursday at least.

The worst Israeli fear, that Mr Sisco would arrive with a new plan has not come true. He seems to have come without one, and merely to have tried to prod the Israelis into concessions.

He has insisted firmly on keeping everything secret (perhaps so as not to let it be revealed that there is nothing to reveal), with the result that there have been fewer leaks than usual so far.

But he does appear to have urged the Israelis not to lose hope in an interim settlement, nor to spread pessimism about it (which is exactly what they have been assiduously doing). He warned that the ceasefire might be threatened if no political progress was made soon.

The Israelis are aware of this last point. General Bar-Lev, the Chief of Staff, told a passing-out parade last week that "the Egyptians might not be able to stand still indefinitely if there is no political progress." But in their present mood the Israelis will not yield anything that might give a substantial military or political advantage to Egypt.

Amboinese run riot

Roermond, August 1

Dutch police today arrested 80 Amboinese after a night of fighting in Roermond. One Dutchman was shot and killed and another knifed.

Young Amboins, childrn of former members of the Royal Netherlands Inidea Army, brought to Holland when Indonesia became independent, have proved troublesome in Dutch society. They refuse to integrate, claiming they are in Holland temporarily pending the establishment of an independent State of the South Moluccas.

The Roermond fight started in a bar when a Dutchman was knifed. Amboinese then went out into the street, seeking reinforcements from other bars.

When the Amboinese started a rampage through the town, 50 police threw a cordon around them.

Smith right-wing 'wrecked talks'

Johannesburg, August 1

Anglo-Rhodesian talks last month aimed at settling the indeoendence deadlock were wrecked by a threatened Right-wing revolt in the Rhodesian Front Party, according to a report published here today.

The report, in the Johannesburg "Sunday Times," said Right-wing party members had refused to accept a tentative compromise reached by Lord Goodman and Mr Smith on unimpeded progress towards majority rule. This is the first of the five principles which Britain maintains must be a basis for any settlement.

According to the report, Lord Goodman proposed that increased African representation in Parliament should be based not only on income tax contributions as at present, but also on educational standards. He also said that the British Government would contribute financially to an education programme.

Once the number of African representatives reached parity with the whites, the qualifications for further African representation would be raised considerably to keep the two groups at parity for as long as possible.

The report added that Mr Smith was apparently prepared to accept this compromise but his Right-wing was not. "When they heard the nature of the compromise they rebelled and wrecked the talks."

The "Sunday Times" report suggested that Lord Goodman would now propose that talks could only be taken further by an Anglo-Rhodesian meeting at summit level. It said the resistance of Right-wing members of the Rhodesian Front had been stiffened by support from Right-wing elements in South Africa.

Rhodesia's present Constitution stipulates that Africans will earn increased representation in the 66-seat House of Assembly through income tax contributions. Africans hold 16 seats and will hold no more until they pay at least 23 per cent of the country's total income tax. At the moment they pay about 1 per cent. — Reuter.

Copper mine strike

Five thousand workers at the Chilean State-controlled El Salvador copper mine yesterday went on indefinite strike over wages. This is the first strike at a copper mine since the industry was taken over by the Coalition Government.

At a meeting miners and other workers voted by 2,260 to 1,449 to reject a pay offer of 32 per cent and a new 15-month contract based on it. — Reuter.

Transplant man 'fair'

South Africa's double transplant patient, Adrien Herbert, was report to be in fair condition yesterday, a week adter receiving a new heart and lungs at Groote Schurr Hospital.

A hospital bulletin said there was a slight increase in his rate of breathing.

Rape case recalled by appeal

From MAURICE BEASLEY

Washington, August 1

The United States Court of Military Appeals here has cleared an army captain of a charge of failing to report the death of a 14-year-old girl raped and murdered by American troops in Vietnam.

Dismissing the charge solely on technical grounds, the court made no comment on the facts of the case, which involved the mass rape and torture of two Vietnamese teenage girls suspected of being Vietcong nurses, and the execution of one by an American lieutenant.

The court in effect upheld the conviction of the captain, Leonard Goldman, for failing to care for the two prisoners and confirmed a mild sentence of a reprimand and a $1,200 fine.

The previously unpublicised incident took place near Chulai in June 1968.

According to evidence at the trial by court-martial, members of the platoon took the two girls prisoner on June 2, 1968, and took turns raping and torturing them during the night. The next day, according to undisputed evidence, Lieutenant William Dewitt, a platoon leader, forced a male Vietnamese prisoner to shoot the 14-year-old girl with an American rifle.

Prior not to debate Market

By our own Reporter

Mr James Prior, Minister for Agriculture, has told Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Keep Britain Out movement, that he will not have a public debate with him in Mr Prior's Lowestoft constituency.

Mr Prior has told Mr Frere-Smith that he has "an extremely heavy programme of engagements" and he cannot add to it.

Mr Frere-Smith had written to Mr Prior reminding him of a statement he made in Lowestoft on June 4, 1970. Mr Prior said: "I am prepared, as always, to debate and discuss the situation with all my constituents and to have a further public debate with Mr Frere-Smith."

Mr Frere-Smith has written to the Minister reminding him that he is holding 11 public meetings in the constituency and "I would have been prepared to debate with you at any of these meetings."

He added: "Your former statements are incapable of being reconciled with your present actions. In your statement you said that you wished to see preserved certain standards in public life. So do I Whilst it is perfectly honourable to change one's mind, if you now feel unable to keep the promise you made to your constituents at the last election on this, the most important issue of our time, I would suggest that the proper course for you to take is to resign your seat and fight a byelection."

A referendum organised by the Keep Britain Out movement in the Lowestoft constituency showed that 70 per cent of those who took part were against Common Market entry, although this percentage—16,359—is in fact a minority of the total electorate.

A Keep Britain Out poll in Macclesfield, where a parliamentary byelection is pending, showed 13,865 against entry and 7,435 in favour. But 51,000 people did not vote.

Mr Frese-Smith said it was "a creditable poll" and it had a message for Mr Heath, who had said that it would be unthinkable for Britain to join without the fullhearted consent of the people.

Labour's stand decisive—Powell

Mr Enoch Powell reminded Mr Heath on Saturday of the Prime Minister's pre-election promise that Britain's entry into the Common Market would be conditional upon "the full-hearted consent of the British Parliament and people." If Labour was committed against entry, the Government could not "without indelible breach of honour purport to accede to the Treaty of Rome," Mr Powell said.

He was speaking in Ardgay, at the Ross and Cromarty Consevrative fête. Mr Powell said that a House of Commons decision opposed by the official Opposition—and one over which the Government had only a narrow majority—could not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as taken with "the full-hearted consent of Parliament." This could be given only by a House "overwhelmingly united." Anyone who sought to pretend otherwise would deserve ill of the Conservative Party, because they would be seeking to equivocate away "the plain words and the personal affirmation of its leader."

Mr Powell said he would be against accusing the Opposition, should it take up an adverse stand, of having done so for "short-term political advantage." Such an accusation would be tantamount to admitting—as he imagined most of those making it would be anxious not to admit—that opposition to British entry commanded widespread support among the public.

French —with cheers

Interest in learning French is increasing in schools, but in Russian it shows a "sharp and alarming" drop. Teachers of French may soon be in short supply, especially in view of the possibility of Britain going into Europe, says Mr James Platt, Director of the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.

Mr Platt says that last year more than 2,200 French people came to Britain on educational visits at the expense of local education authorities — the majority for secondary schools and the remainder for primary schools and teacher training colleges. This compared with 700 Germans, 240 Spaniards, and 28 Italians.

Mr C. Vaughan James, President of the Association of Teachers of Russian, deplores the decline in the demand to learn Russian. In an article in the bureau's journal he says that from the time the first sputnik went up interest in learning Russian has steadily increased in schools, colleges and universities.

Plaid against Six

Plaid Cymru, at a special weekend party conference at Llanwrist, Denbighshire, voted overwhelmingly against entry into the Common Market.

The party's president, Mr Gwynfor Evans, said an enlarged Community with nuclear weapons would upset the balance of power because of its close relationship with the United States. "What would be the Russian answer?" he asked.

Dr Phil Williams, the party's chairman, declared that the all-powerful commission controlling the EEC was forbidden to seek or take instructions from any Government on the subject of industrial development. There was an escape clause for underdeveloped areas, and Wales would have to be reduced to the position of Sicily or Calabria before it could benefit.

John Cunningham with the Femmes de Londres

Cross-Channel check on prices

So there they were: 21 London women conducting their-on-the-spot investigation into food prices in the Common Market. And Mrs Sara Lewis, cheerful and 70, doing a little on-the-spot propaganda for her own cause—birth control. In Boulogne, no less, on a Saturday.

Their banners announced that the day-tripping contingent consisted of "des Femmes de Londres." The facts about prices which they were seeking are those which no Minister of Agriculture, however price-conscious his wife, seems able to come up with.

Like what do fruit and vegetables cost in mid-summer in a French provincial town? Are meat and butter really as expensive in France as the British have long been led to believe? How fast are prices rising in France, and how do French women manage to feed their families and dress to kill at the same time?

They asked the impossible too: how much it will cost to go into the Common Market. Will it be more than the White Paper estimate that food prices will rise 15 per cent during the transition period, increasing the cost of living by 0.5 per cent a year?

Their exercise, chatting on corners and in cafés and comparing prices some of which were not really comparable, was probably less scientific—who knows? — than Government economists have used.

But they were certainly in no doubt that prices would rise—for instance they concluded from an analysis of some purchases that goods costing £6.48½ in Britain cost £9.54 in France.

Several of Femmes de Londres are members of Women's Lib groups. Others, led by Mrs Erin Pizzey, had the distinction of being ex-Lib, or as she put it "an offshoot." The split occurred because some women in Chiswick resented a take-over by the far Left of the movement. And so they formed a local Women's Aid Centre, where the rhetoric of revolution has been replaced by bartering over prices.

They were buoyed up by a march in protest against high prices charged by some supermarkets in Chiswick, and they decided to broaden their field of investigation, and were careful to include in the Boulogne expedition a wide range of income levels to see whether we could all eat our way into Europe.

Mrs Pizzey's husband earns £9,000 a year. They have two children, aged four and nine, and spend £15 to £16 a week on food. Mrs Lewis, her husband retired, manages on an income of £900 a year. In between, the income threshold could be drawn at any point: Mrs June Butler, a West Indian, works full time as a nurse. She is a widow with two boys, 14 and 16, and spends between £6 and £8—half her earnings—on food. She reckons that this is a higher proportion than that spent by most British housewives—closer to the proportion spent by the average French family.

Mrs Mary Callaghan has six children aged from 5 to 13. Food accounts for about £12 out of a total income of £22.

Boulogne is a town much looked down on by English snobs—and it's easy to see why. It is not very French. The smell of garlic does not hit you at the waterfront; sweet odours don't waft out of the boulangeries, at least not on Saturday afternoons. And there are no bereted onion sellers in striped jerseys.

However, in the Café des Sportifs you can meet Europeanised Englishmen, in houndstooth check, who say that although the coffee is dearer than in London—17½p a cup—it's a damn sight better than at Victoria Station.

In the same café two lorry drivers in their incredibly blue overalls, were having a late lunch. The London expedition was told that French wives certainly fed their men better and that the French cared more for food and less for comfort—and spent accordingly—than the British.

Any Frenchman would demand, and get, a main meal consisting of a starter, main dish, cheese or fruit, and coffee. The manner in which this was declaimed was so impressive that nobody bothered to ask why, if this were so, the lorry drivers were having chicken and chips in a caff.

The nitty-gritty of any price comparison usually comes down to supermarkets. Boulogne does not have one however, so the British shoppers instead did some sterling work on corner-shops' prices. They found butter twice as expensive; bacon about £1 a pound: milk a few pennies dearer; tea about the same; bananas four times as dear; rump steak about the same.

The all resisted the attractions of the numerous perfume shops, as any liberated woman should, and only one went into a confectioner's. She did not buy any of the most expensive sweets: the fruits de mer; the chocolate sardines, wrapped in foil, or the candy sugar lobsters. Boulogne seems to have a marzipan-marine fantasy all of its own.

The attitudes of the English women were interesting. None seemed to resent being told that the French ate better; and several complained of the quality of the food in London shops saying they would not mind paying French prices if the standard was as high at home.

Mrs Butler was one who believed this. She has walked out of London shops because she considered the meat not worth buying. Her family has given up butter and exists largely on eggs, sausages, chips, and vegetables, with meat only at weekends. She reckons, however, that in the Market prices will accelerate, and she will be hard-pressed to make further economies.

Mrs Lewis found some fruit and vegetables cheaper—she bought peaches, peppers, and tomatoes—and she admires French shoppers because they know how to haggle. "English housewives are trained to think like sheep" although she herself could haggle well. Her friends say she is the scourge of any chemists who refuse to display contraceptives.

Yesterday she handed out only one leaflet—in French—at a grocer's. Perhaps it was not quite appropriate but they accepted it smilingly. For Mrs Lewis, the campaign is only just beginning as the vistas of Europe open up for British campaigners.

Yesterday she did not have any lettres anglaises in her handbag but if we finally get into the Market Boo-Loin had better watch out. Its women are about to be liberated.

'Betrayal' by Wilson

A group of Young Liberals deposited 30 "pieces of silver"—old pennies coloured silver—at Huyton Labour Club on Saturday with a request for them to be sent to Mr Wilson.

Mr David Alton, chairman of the North-west Young Liberal Federation, said it was a demonstration against the way Mr Wilson had "betrayed" the country over the Common Market issue.



Senator Hubert Humphrey, the former US Vice-President, and Mr Harold Wilson meeting during the weekend at the Opposition leader's country home at Grange Farm, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. They are photographed in the sixteenth-century barn which Mr Wilson is to use as a study

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OBITUARY

Michel Saint-Denis

Michel Saint-Denis, man of the theatre with a reputation on both sides of the Channel, who, under the pseudonym of Jacques Duchesne, was, for four wartime years the broadcast voice of free France, has died at the age of 73.

Saint-Denis, who was born at Beauvais, was the nephew and disciple of Jacques Copeau, for whom he worked as stage manager and later assistant producer at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier in Paris, in the days of Jouvet, Romain Bouquet, and Valentine Tessier. With Copeau he created Le Copiaux in Burgundy, going on to found the Compagnie de Qunze, which, from its base in Paris, toured in the French provinces and abroad.

His first appearance in London was as an actor; he played Lucas in a production of Le Medecin Malgre Bui at the St James' in 1927. In 1935 he founded the London Theatre Studio at Islington before embarking on a series of London productions — Noah at the New Theatre, Macbeth at the Old Vic, Twelfth Night at the Phoenix.

During the Occupation Saint-Denis was head of the French section of the BBC, with, among his colleagues, Maurice Schumann, the present French Foreign Minister, and Jean Marin, now general manager of Agence France Presse.

After the war Sanit-Denis founded the Old Vic Theatre Centre, and, with Pierre Sonrell, supervised the reconstruction of stage and auditorium for the reopening of the Old Vic in 1951. In the following year he founded the Centre Nationale Dramatique de l'Est at Strasbourg, which he idrected for five years. In 1960 he visited Montreal to found the National School of Dramatic Art, and, from 1962, was co-director of the Royal Shakespeare Company at Stratford-on-Avon.

Sanit-Denis was an officer of the Legion of Hour and a CBE. He gained a Croix de Guerre in the First World War and the Rosette of the Resistance in the last war.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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BIRTH

CLARK.—At Ulverston Maternity Hospital, on July 26, 1971, to SHEILA (nee Powell), and GRAEME, a daughter, Stephanie Louise.

ENGAGEMENT

MARSH—HERMAN.—The engagement is announced between JOHN DONELLY, elder son of the late Mr P. A. MARSH, and Mrs MARSH, of Lathom, Dedham, Essex, and SUSAN JENNIFER, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs P. G. Herman, of Fernside Lodge, Rosemount Drive, Bickley, Kent.

MARRIAGES

SUTCLIFFE—HARRISON.—On July 30, 1971, at St John the Baptist Church, Heaton Mersey, by the Rev. J. G. Hughes, PATRICIA JANE, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. HARRISON, of Heaton Mersey, Stockport, to JOHN ROBERT, son of Mrs and the late Mr R. SUTCLIFFE, of Kelroyd. The Homestead, Ilkley. Future address: 11 St Nicholas Road, Poynton, near Peashore, Worcestershire.

WALLWORK—GREEN.—On July 31, 1971, at Christ Church, Timperley, LYNDA, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. GREEN, of Timperley, to PHILIP, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. A. WALLWORK, of Far Sawrey.

Diamond Wedding

EWING—NIMMO.—On August 2, 1921, at Glasgow, by the Rev. Wallace Fraser, minister of Langside parish, JAMES EWING to MARGARET NIMMO. Present address: Flat 41, Malaya House, Phyllis Court Drive, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

DEATHS

BARLOW.—On July 30, 1971, in hospital, and of 3 Westfield Grove, Audenshaw, MAUD BEATRICE GERTRUDE (Maude), aged 84 years, the beloved wife of the late Monty BARLOW, and daughter of the late Mrs Jane Turner, of 1257 Ashton Street, Moss Side. Service and interment at St Paul's Church, Hurst, on Wednesday, August 4, at 3 p.m. Inquiries to R. T. Leech and Sons Ltd., Tel.: 061-368 1327.

BIGNAM.—On July 31, 1971, Bignal at Cardiff, of 1 Queen's Court, St Annes Road East, St Annes on Sea, JOHN ARTHUR, dearly loved husband of Ada and loving father of Jack. Service and cremation Park Crematorium, Lytham St Annes, Wednesday August 4, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only please and all enquiries to J. and A. Porter, Tel.: Lytham 5403.

DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH REFUGEE Games Campaign, can be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 51 Cartmel Close, Birchfields, Manchester 19.

DEATHS (cont.)

IRVING.—On August 1, 1971, in hospital, of 37 Ilfe Avenue, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, HARRY, the beloved husband of Kathleen IRVING and dear father of Margaret. Service at All Saints Church, Cheadle Hulme, on Wednesday, August 4, at 11.20 a.m. prior to committal at Stockport Crematorium at 12 noon. Family flowers only please. Donations may be sent to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1M 6DN. Inquiries to Hall, Lord (Funeral Directors) Ltd., Tel. 061-485 3136 and Poynton 2717.

JACOBS.—On August 1, 1971, in Buenos Aires, LIONEL, dearly loved husband of Marjorie (Frankenburg), loving father of Tony (Geneva).

KNOWLES.—On July 30, 1971, in hospital, MARY DORREEN, aged 40 years, of 46 Lloyds Avenue, Heald Green, Cheshire, dearly loved wife of Clarence KNOWLES. Service and committal at Altrincham Crematorium on Tuesday, August 3, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers please. Inquiries: George Bell & Son. Tel. 061-432 2131 and 2371.

ROYLEY.—On July 31, 1971, in a private nursing home, ELLEN, in her 72nd year, the dearly loved wife of George ROYLEY, of 12 Somerville Avenue, Bolton. Cortege leaves Hardman's Private Chapel, St George's Road, Bolton, on Wednesday, August 4, at 12 noon for service in Christ Church, Bolton 12.20 p.m., prior to committal Overdale West Chapel, Astley, at 2 p.m. Sprays of flowers only. Inquiries to Hardman's Funeral Service. Tel.: Bolton 26464-5

WHITESIDE.—On July 30, 197 (suddenly), and formerly of Denise Wilmslow, and Thorn Grove, Macclesfield, EDITH, the dearly loved sister of Phyllis Cartwright. Funeral cortege leaves her late home on Tuesday, August 3, 19— at the Upton Chapel, Upton Row, Wilmslow, at 11.30 a.m., followed by committal at the Macclesfield Crematorium. Family flowers only please, inquiries to Wilmslow and Roberts Ltd. Tel. Macclesfield 22537.

Acknowledgement

ELLISON.—Mrs F. Ellison wishes to thank all relatives and kind friends for their help and sympathy during her and bereavement, also the Rev. E. Hughes, Turner for his kind ministrations, 109 Andrew Lane, High Lane, Disley.

KENDAL MILNE & CO., Deansgate, Manchester M6 3AU

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HOME NEWS

Split over Industrial Bill could force expulsions from TUC

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The TUC's congress at Blackpool next month faces a major dispute which could result in the expulsion of several of the biggest unions.

The left-wing paperworkers' division of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT), has tabled a motion calling for the immediate expulsion from the TUC of any union which registers when the Industrial Relations Bill becomes law.

It adds that any member of the general council whose union registers should be removed forthwith.

Several unions led by the 400,000-member National and Local Government Officers' Association have indicated that they are likely to drop out of the TUC before they are pushed out.

The motion puts the leadership of the militant left-wing unions on the spot. Are they to support the paperworkers and so push their battle against the Bill to the point of damaging the TUC itself? Or will they back down and leave the question of registration to the conscience of individual union leaders?

In theory the TUC is already united in "strongly recommending" unions not to register. But most of the leaders of the big unions accept the inevitability of eventual registration.

Lord Cooper, TUC chairman and general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, has said that he will advise his union to sign on with the Registrar. Mr Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has indicated that he might be forced to follow the lead of the GMWU or any other union with recruiting rights in TGWU areas.

Non-registration will impose crippling burdens on unions. They include an end to tax exemptions which save affiliated unions some £5 millions a year; limitations on the right to recruit and negotiate for members; and the possibility of actions for unlimited damages almost every time the union calls a strike.

Most union leaders accept that they have got themselves out on a limb by promising not to register as part of their campaign to boycott the institutions set up under Conservative legislation. All they want now is a quiet and face-saving way of registering. But the paperworkers' motion forces them to stand up and be counted.

It is noteworthy that the "terrible twins" of the trade union movement, Mr Jones and Mr Hugh Scanlon of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are much more cautious.

The TGWU has failed to submit a motion on the Bill while Mr Scanlon merely asks the general council to "insist" that unions do not register. He does not say that anything should happen to those who ignore the insistence.

The paperworkers will come under heavy pressure in the next few weeks to allow their motion to disappear in some innocuous "composite" motion which everyone can accept. But if they refuse the militants on the general council will be forced to choose between swallowing their fighting words of the past 12 months and facing the break-up of the TUC.

Five of the seven motions on the Common Market oppose entry. The TGWU rejects the terms, seeks a general election before any decision is made, and calls on the general council to launch a public campaign to back up the demand for an election.

As this is now Labour Party policy the TGWU line is almost certain to be adopted. Only one union—the Clerical and Administrative Workers'—finds the terms acceptable.

Ten unions have motions down on unemployment and economic stagnation. The AUEW suggests a TUC lobby of Parliament in a motion which pledges "full support for any action . . . to bring about a change in thinking by this Government."



Police Constable Ian Haldon spending his off-duty Sunday leading a "happiness parade" around Bethnal Green, London, to celebrate the opening of an adventure playground

Question of black beauty

By our Correspondent

A CONTEST to pick a "Miss Black and Beautiful" on Saturday ended in uproar over the definition of black. The winner at Slough, Buckinghamshire, was 19-year-old Miss Amrit Chawla, a Kenyan Asian, while all other entrants were West Indian.

One contestant, Miss Carmel Fenton, aged 23, said: "We have been cheated. This contest has been run locally by the Caribbean United Association which told us it was for West Indian girls only. The main prize for the winner is a trip to the West Indies. But what good is that to a Kenyan girl? We have families and friends in the West Indies."

Gloria Thompson, a West Indian mother of two of the contestants, said: "There is going to be a hell of a row over this. That girl should never have been allowed to enter. She may be beautiful but she's defintely not black."

The promoter of the competition, Mr Vibert Scrubb, a West Indian, said: "The title might be a bit deceiving but it has got nothing to do with a person's colour. There is nothing in my book of rules to say that only West Indian Girls are eligible. Indeed, I would be in trouble with the Race Relations Board if this was the case."

VAT 'not fair' on legal fees

By our own Reporter

Value-added tax should not be imposed on solicitors' bills in connection with the sale and purchase of houses, according to a memorandum from the Law Society to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Government is proposing that bills for many professional services should be subject to the tax, but the Law Society says it would be illogical to add it to conveyancing fees after the recent relief given in connection with stamp duty on the purchase of houses. "To add the tax would further increase the cost of buying a house," the society says.

It also suggests that VAT should not be added to bills for work done under the legal aid scheme as this is already subsidised by the taxpayer. No tax should be added to bills for probate work, the society argues, because members of the family who benefit under a will already have to pay Estate Duty.

"When tax is added to bills for marriage or family problems or in connection with people injured in accidents and who have had a legal claim as a result, the tax should be at a lower rate than that levied on business organisations," the memorandum says.

Wilson not worried by the knives

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Harold Wilson claimed in a television interview last night that newspapers had been "whipping up" the idea that he had a "credibility problem."

Mr Wilson was asked if "there is not now a credibility problem for you personally" with the electorate, some of whom felt he was "not honest." He replied that a lot of newspapers had been "whipping up" this judgment by selective quotations. "When you get the whole pressure of the knives into you, of course it is bound to have some effect."

Some press attacks, he said, had gone on right through the period of the Labour government. "I pointed out in my book some of those that were totally false. But if this is the view, I could imagine that you could also receive letters about promises from people who have said 'I will bring down prices or I will bring down unemployment at a stroke.'"

The Opposition leader's credibility was questioned by Mr Robert Kee, who, with Mr Louis Heren, deputy editor of the "Times," and Mr Anthony Howard, deputy editor of the "New Statesman," were interviewing Mr Wilson for London Weekend Television about his recent book.

Mr Wilson said he did not believe there had been any personal plots against him by his colleagues. Asked if he ever said to his colleagues: "They say in the papers today you've got a knife ready for my back," he replied: "Good heavens no. What you need is a pretty broad pair of shoulders.

"I don't think you can do business in this way, assuming that they're going to do anything of the kind. A number of them say if I were to get under a bus they would be a candidate, but I certainly don't interpret that as meaning they are going to push me under one. In any case, I'd stay on the pavement."

Mr Heren said that Mr Wilson, like Mr Harold Macmillan, had sought a decent future rôle for Britain, and each had decided that "Europe was the answer." But now he said, "we are not quite sure whether you are going into Europe, going off, withdrawing, or going off obliquely."

Mr Wilson replied that he had felt it was right to join Europe, "though I always assumed that it would not be such a tightly knit block that we would not be able to go on trading with the outside world." He repeated his now familiar objection that the British negotiators had failed to get a virtually permanent arrangement for New Zealand.

He did not accept Mr Heren's thesis that Britain always came out the loser from a close relationship with the United States. Mr Wilson said: "I think we came out reasonably well, but of course it was a strain—almost a full-time job—to handle this from time to time." The Labour leader also denied that he had been politically "seduced" by President Johnson, whom he described as "loyal to Britain and what we were trying to do."

On Rhodesia, Mr Wilson thought it inconceivable that a Conservative Prime Minister could reach an agreement "which flies in the face of the five principles." He added: "I think that myself and any future Labour Prime Minister will insist on the five principles as an additional agreement."

Trading stamps protection

Supermarkets, shops, and garages which give trading stamps are to be prosecuted by the West Sussex county council if they do not display notices saying how many trading stamps customers are entitled to for goods bought, or if no trading stamps catalogue is available.

The Council has announced that it is authorising its consumer protection department to enforce the Trading Stamps Act, 1964, and the Advertisements (Hire Purchase) Act, 1967.

MP pleads for boat control

Mrs Renee Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton NE, is to call for legislation to control the use of high-speed powerboats off bathing beaches.

She said yesterday she is doing this following the death of a 13-year-old Wolverhampton girl who was struck by a powerboat while swimming in Cardigan Bay.

House clearance plan vetoed

An important precedent is claimed to have been established by the refusal of the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker, to confirm Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council's compulsory purchase order on a seven-acre residential site in Notting Hill.

The council wanted to build low rise flats in the Wheatstone Road area, which has 224 properties housing 1,400 people, mostly in large terrace housing.

The reasons have been given by the Ministry Inspector, Mr A. Burton-Stibbon following a public inquiry in January. He said the council had not proved that more homes would be available and that, in the absence of this proof, it had not proved other overwhelming housing advantages.

The council sought its order under part 5 of the 1957 Housing Act which does not impose such strict obligations to rehouse displaced tenants as the 1968 Housing Act.

Mr George Clark, of the Notting Hill Housing Service, a community group which represented 165 objectors at the inquiry, said last night: "We have blown a hole through part 5 of the 1957 Housing Act. If councils use it in future they are going to have to show that real housing benefits accrue from it.

"The local significance is that the development of the whole area has been thrown into the melting pot. Perhaps there is a real chance of some comprehensive community planning here."

The council wanted the Peabody Trust, a housing charity, to redevelop the whole area with low rise flats. But the Notting Hill Housing Service argued that 164 families—35 per cent of the people living in the area—would not be included in rehousing because they were in furnished accommodation.

The Ministry's Inspector pointed out that the houses to be replaced were not alleged to be unfit for habitation. The council was therefore obliged to make out a case that there would be other housing benefits.

Rehousing of those displaced by the order would be of such a scale and complexity that it ought not be confirmed without more adequate assurances being given.

Council homes criticised

Council housing should be removed progressively from the control of local authorities, a Monday Club pamphlet suggests.

It is by the Club's housing study group under the chairmanship of Mr Graham Stevenson, a chartered civil engineer. The pamphlet argues that council houses should be sold to sitting tenants, those on the waiting lists, housing associations, housing societies, or private enterprise.

Council housing was characterised by too much idealism and too little realism. It was yet another example of the public sector providing a service which could be better provided by private enterprise. The result was that fewer houses were built at far greater expense than necessary, says the pamphlet.

The tremendous expansion of council housing over the years has been largely responsible for the overall housing shortage, it claims.

"The housing shortage—the real Tory solution" (Monday Club Housing Study Group—15p).

Milligan: 'I saved suicides'

Spike Milligan said on Saturday he had saved several potential suicides.

He was speaking at a conference in the House of Commons to launch a parliamentary petition organised by the Mind campaign.

Mind wants improved conditions in mental hospitals, more research into mental illness and handicap, and better support in the home and the community for the mentally ill and their families.

"People who get into states come and see me. I talk their language and I send them to psychiatrists that I know," he said. "By talking to them I have saved several people from killing themselves—I saved a chap from dying the week before last."

He claimed that this century was creating a "sub-division of the species on a mental basis—we suddenly have on our doorstep these new disasters called neuroses."

The petition will be presented to the Commons by Mr Christopher Mayhew, Labour MP for East Woolwich, chairman of the National Association for Mental Health, on November 24, the 25th anniversary of the association.

OZ haircuts attacked

Three Labour MPs have attacked the cutting of the shoulder-length hair of the three OZ defendants who are in Wandsworth Prison awaiting sentence for offences under the Obscene Publications Act.

The MPs said the action was petty and would be interpreted by young people as a desire to humiliate the three men. The MPs are Mr Arthur Davidson (Accrington), Mr John Fraser (Norwood), and Mr Stanley Clinton Davies (Hackney Central).

Their statement added that if the rules said hair had to be a prescribed length for everyone in custody—even those held for a few days—then the rules might need revising.

Triple charge

Michael McKenzie (23) was remanded in custody until August 9 at Willesden, London, on Saturday, accused of murdering his father, Mr Winston Arnold-McKenzie, aged 49, his mother, Edna, aged 45, and his brother-in-law, Richard Sims, an American sailor, at their home in Olive Road, Cricklewood, London.

Friend of the jobless has a big task

By DEREK BROWN

Little more than a year ago, Joe Kenyon was an out of work Barnsley miner with a quaint idea about forming a trade union for the unemployed. Lighthearted stories appeared in newspapers and on television: "Tell me, Mr Kenyon, when will the union have its first strike?" All funny stuff.

Joe Kenyon is no longer a joke. How could he be, with more than 800,000 people on the dole? He has appeared on a BBC documentary on how to be unemployed with dignity, commanded vast spaces of "New Society," written his own piece for "Tribune," and supplied countless reporters with harrowing and scandalous cases from his burgeoning files. His Claimant and Unemployed Workers' Union has grown to 70 branches, and although the TUC recently turned down a premature application for affiliation, at least three of the major established unions take the CUWU seriously enough to have forwarded resolutions from Joe Kenyon to the TUC conference next month.

Joe's public image, projected for mass consumption out of the television screen and from the printed page, is that of a barrackroom lawyer: a man who has taken the trouble to learn the rules and regulations of the employment exchange, and who uses his knowledge angrily against the system. On the one side of the dole counter, he is regarded as a troublemaker and publicity seeker. To the other, more important, side, he is a crusader and often a last hope.

Perhaps his greatest achievement has been to smash through the social barriers of unemployment, getting an equal response from well off liberal-minded sympathisers and from desperately hard-up potential members. Each new television appearance brings another surge of mail.

Last week, he had a letter from a Scottish Episcopalian minister, offering to organise a branch in Fife. Another envelope had the scrawled address: "Secretary, CUWU, Semi-detached house on housing estate within site of pithead, Barnsley, Yorks."

He gets a steady stream of personal visitors: mainly men and women desperate for help with benefit claims, but sometimes the callers are more exotic, like the Swedish television crew who called for an interview on Friday. Some pleas for help are bizarre, like the application for membership from a retired pit pony, and a letter from a convicted murderer asking for help with his appeal. Oddly enough, he has never received an abusive or threatening letter.

The letters, even those from complete strangers, nearly always start "Dear Joe" instead of "Dear Mr Kenyon." There is nothing formal about the man. He gives his interviews — to the newspapers, at least — in frayed shirt and braces. His home, infested with friendly dogs and strewn with brass ornaments, is in the middle of a big, shabby council estate, and the garden is overgrown and matted.

He uses his surroundings to illustrate the plight of the non-working man: if the social security men see him digging the garden, he says, he will be reported for not making himself available for work. For, unlike most trade union leaders, Joe is literally in the same position as his members. He still signs on every week at the exchange, and his only income comes from the State.

In the early days he hitch-hiked round the country to meet the men in the dole queues and organised branches. Now he uses buses and trains, but it is still a hectic life for a middle-aged man who lost his job through ill health. On one trip to Glasgow he collapsed: he had to return home and have three days' rest in bed.

He gets through an astonishing amount of work, replying personally to at least a dozen letters every day, answering telephone calls, visiting members and branches all over the country, and attending court appearances. He gives lectures to raise money to augment the trickle of donations from well-wishers.

Joe is proud of the amount of work he puts in for the union. He is glad to see reporters, he says, because it gives him a chance to sit down. He says this as he is scurrying about the house for a fresh file of letters or a cutting, or searching for his vast and battered pipe. He looks through his latest letters all the time he is talking, chuckling over the funny ones, sad about the tragic.

Everything comes back to individual cases. Joe doesn't really see the point, one suspects, of talking in general terms about membership figures or statistics of any sort. He answers most questions by quoting a particular case.

Are there many cases of unemployed men being sent to prison because of debt?" "Quite a lot," he answers. "You remember the story about the man who was sent down because he didn't pay the fines imposed on his two sons in juvenile court? Well, we got him out, which you reported, and since then we got him a new house in another area and £3 a week more in benefits and a new cooker and washing machine.

"He came round and offered me money, and I played bloody hell with him, and told him never to do that again. Then he came round here again with a tobacco pouch full of tobacco. I played hell with him again, but I could see I'd hurt him, so I climbed down and took it."

Cut this out and pin it on your bathroom wall

ADVICE TO WEIGHT WATCHERS

Get slim—but stay healthy with the 7-day milk diet

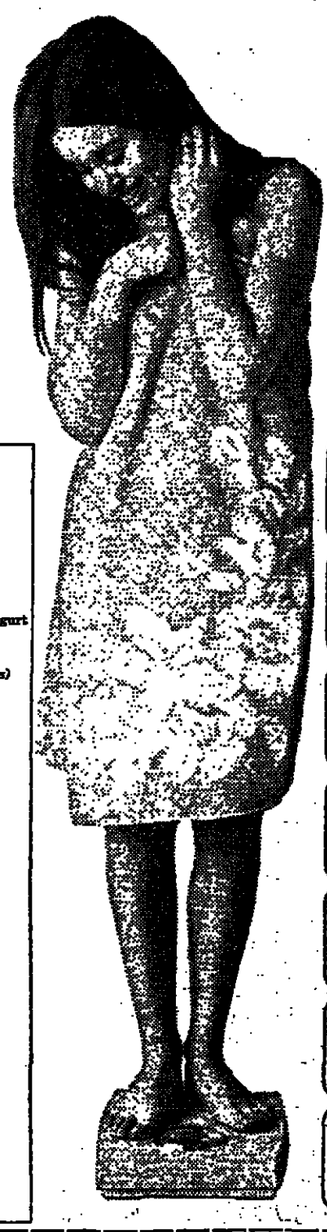
Here's a promise:
By this time next week, if you haven't cheated, the famous milk diet should have taken you down to a slimmer, fitter weight—up to 7 lbs short of your present poundage.

The milk diet works. Over the last ten years, it has helped hundreds of thousands of people to slim.

There's nothing extra to buy. The diet (reprinted below) consists only of selected items from your everyday grocery list.

You can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated, and you should drink a pint of milk a day.

And remember, 7 days is by no means the limit. Once you've established yourself on the 7-day milk diet, you can return to it time and time again.



Fill in your weight every day

TODAY

TOMORROW

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6

DAY 7 (Feel better?)

Breakfast*
1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
Tea or coffee with milk**

Midday Meal

Monday
Clear soup
Cold meat or cottage cheese
Green salad
Slice of melon or half a grapefruit**
1 glass milk

Tuesday
3 fish fingers
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)
1 glass milk

Wednesday
Cauliflower with cheese
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
1 glass milk

Thursday
1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette made with 2 eggs
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)
1 glass milk

Friday
Sardines, salmon or prawns
Green salad
Apple or orange
1 glass milk

Saturday
Gammon
Green salad or braised celery or endive
Plain yogurt or an apple
1 glass milk

Sunday
Roast beef or lamb
1 small potato
Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Fresh fruit salad**
Real dairy cream

Nightcap*
1 glass milk, hot or cold

Evening Meal

Monday
Minced beef
Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Stewed fruit** and/or plain yogurt

Tuesday
Chicken casserole (no potatoes)
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)

Wednesday
Grilled liver or lean ham
Spinach or cabbage
Apple, pear or orange

Thursday
Clear soup
Grilled steak
1 small potato
Broccoli or cauliflower

Friday
Baked fish or lamb chop
French or runner beans
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)

Saturday
Poached haddock and egg
1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1 in. cube)

Sunday
Cold meat
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)
Apple or orange
1 glass milk

*Every day for 7 days.
**You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.

هكذا من الاصل

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI. (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30 Mats. Thur. a: 3.0. Sats. at 4.0
THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN

ALDWYCH 836 6404
RSC's 1971/2 London Season Stratford-upon-Avon's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
(Tonight & tomorrow 7.30—all seats sold): Harold Pinter's OLD TIMES (Wed. 2.30 & 8.0, Thurs. 8.0, Aug. 13, 14 m&e): Maxim Gorky's ENEMIES (Friday 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30, Aug 9, 10).

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Evs. 8 Sat. 5 and 8. Mats Tues. 2.45
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
"FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN" D.T.
FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE
by PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT, CROYDON. 688 9291. Until Aug. 7. Eves. 7.45. Sat. 5 & 8.
PEGGY MOUNT in
SAILOR BEWARE!

CAMBRIDGE (836 6056). Thur. next 6.30. Subs. 7.0. Sats. 1.0 & 7.15. Faith Brook John Woodvine
IAN McKELLEN as
HAMLET

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs. 8.15. Sats. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. prices 25p to £1.) Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION (930 3216) Fully air-conditioned. Evs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir.: Harold Pinter BRILLIANT PLAY—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE (836 8108). Evs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D. Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Tms.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.15, 8.50. "It's true it is."—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES OH! CALCUTTA! SEEM LIKE LITTLE WOMEN AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S (836 5122). Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45. Mats Thurs. 2.45 (Reduced Prices) WILFRID HYDE WHITE ROBERT COOTE. GEOFFREY SUMNER. GRIFFITH JONES WENSLEY PITHEY in W. D. Home's
THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
"An evening of gorgeous fooling."

FORTUNE (836 2238). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 2.45 Sats. 5.30, 8.30. "LAUGHTER" Hope-Wallace, Gdn.
LOOK NO HANDS!
"I Laughed Loud & Long" S. Tms.

GARRICK (836 4601). Mon. to Th. 8.0 Friday & Saturdays at 5.30 & 8.30. Paul Daneman "Very funny." S. Tm. in HILARIOUS SEXY COMEDY.
DON'T START WITHOUT ME

GLOBE (437 1592). 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation—Sk

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Wed. at 7.0. Subs 8.0. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15 ALEC GUINNESS, JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

THEATRES

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). 7.30 (Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 red prices): BARRY MARTIN in
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
also starring Stella Moray. 5th Year.

KING'S HEAD, Islington. 01-226 1916 Chris Wilkinson's "I WAS HITLER'S MAID"—a sexual satire. Evgs. 8.30. Dinner optional 7.30.

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed 3.0 (red. prices). ROBERT MORLEY Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking." "VERY, VERY FUNNY" Standard OVER 400 PERFORMANCES.

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 5.15 and 8.45. GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR. E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF YEAR Plays & Players Award.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. Evgs 8.15. Mat. Th. & Sat. 5.0. MICHAEL REDGRAVE in THE OLD BOYS by William TREVOR

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW (836 3878) Today at 3 & 7.30: TYGER 'A real celebration—will be the talk of the town.' Tues. at 7. Wed. 7.30 & Thur. next 3 & 7.30: DANTON'S DEATH. Fri. next at 7.30: THE RULES OF THE GAME 'Paul Scofield — a masterly performance.'

OPEN AIR, Regent's Park (486 2431). A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. 7.45. Mat. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.30.

OPEN SPACE (580 4970). Members "SWEET EROS" & "NEXT." Evgs. 8 p.m. incl. Sun. (ex. Mon.).

PALACE (437 6834). 2nd YEAR. Evgs 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373). Nly. 6.15, 8.45 Sat. 2.40 "To See Such Fun." TOMMY COOPER, CLIVE DUNN, ANITA HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY. Children ½ price at door Sat. 2.40. It's a £75,000 show & Looks it—SM Dec. 21 CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon., Thurs. 8, Fri. Sat. 5.15 (25p to 140p) & 8.30 4th YEAR SMASH HIT MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON."—Sun. Times.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Evgs. at 7.45 Mats. Weds. and Sat. at 2.30. JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 GALA PREMIERE TONIGHT 7.30
THE AVENGERS

QUEEN'S (734 1166). Evenings at 8.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40. Mat., Wed. 3.0. Dine, wine and have it away at
THE PATRICK PEARSE HOTEL
FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN.—Obs.

ROUND HOUSE (267 2564). 1st Night 7 p.m. from tomorrow at 8 p.m. Fri. and Sat. at 6 and 8.45.
Andy Warhol's PORK
Warning: This play has explicit sexual content and "offensive" language. If you are likely to be disturbed please do not attend. Mature adults only!

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Peggy ASHCROFT, Maurice DENHAM, Gordon JACKSON
THE LOVERS OF VIORNE
by MARGUERITE DURAS MUST END AUGUST 7.

ROYALTY (405 8004). Mn., Tu., Th., Fri. 8.0. Wd. St. 6.15, 9.0. Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR.
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING." D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING." DT. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

ST MARTINS (836 1443). Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5, 8.30 (Wed. 2.45 red. prices). MARIUS GORING, JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg. News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0. Sat. 5.0. 8.0 Wed. 2.30 3rd Year. Jeremy HAWK Muriel PAVLOW, Terence LONGDON in William DOUGLAS HOME'S Greatest-ever Comedy Success
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596).
HAIR
Evs. 8, Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. "Magnificent. Irresistible." Pple. A few good seats available. Friday first house at 5.30.

SHAW THEATRE, Euston Rd. 388 1394 Fully air-conditioned. SHAW'S THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE with TOM BELL, RONALD HINES, JENNIE LINDEN, RAY McANALLY. Evenings 7.30 Mat. Wed. 2.30. Under 21's 25p & 50p.

STRAND (836 2660). 8.0. Sat. 5.45 & 8.30 (Thur. 3.0 Reduced Prices) Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, Tony VALENTINE & Evelyn LAYE
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS (730 2554). 8.0.
BOESMAN & LENA
by Athol Fugard.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Eve. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45, Sats. 5 & 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTEN LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "SO FUNNY IS THIS THAT IT HURTS."—Pch. "Wildly Funny."—Sk

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317). Nightly 6.15 and 8.45 £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK & WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0. Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
"More sexually arousing than Oh! Calcutta!"—Sheff Tel. 2nd Great Yr.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45 Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs 2.45 CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD and HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (By Old Vic): 928 7616. BECKETT FORTNIGHT. Tonight, Tomor. & Sat. 8: ENDGAME. Wed. & Thur. 8: WAITING FOR GODOT. All seats 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully Air Conditioned. From 8.15 Dining & Dancing. At 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT and at 11.0
CATERINA VALENTE
Aug. 9 THE NEW SEEKERS. Com. Aug. 23 LOVELACE WATKINS

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

CINEMAS

ABC 1, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. Dustin Hoffman in LITTLE BIG MAN (AA). 2.30 and 8 p.m. Bookable.

ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. TALES OF BEATRIX POTTER (U). 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m. Bookable.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Buster Keaton Summer Season (U). Today BATTLING BUTLER. Progs 2.0. 4.15, 6.30. 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Olivier in HAMLET (U). Prog times: 2.50, 5.35. 8.25.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Mifune, showing 5.30, 8.25.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). THE HORSEMEN (AA). Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bookable.

CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd. 930 6915. KAMA SUTRA (X). PERMISSIVE (X)

CARLTON (930 3711). John Wayne BIG JAKE (AA). Progs 1.10, 3.25, 5.45, 8.15. Late Sat. 11.15 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St 499 3737. Fully Air Cond. Eric Rohmer's CLAIRE'S KNEE (A). 2.15 4.25, 6.35, 8.40.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road (580 9562). "ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE FOR EVER." (U). Sep. Progs. 2.30, 7.45, Sun. 4.0 & 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.15.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30. Bkble.

KENTISH TOWN VENUS. 485 9658. Off Kentish Town Rd. NW 1. THE CREMATOR (X) 4.50, 6.50, 8.55.

LEICESTER SQ. THEATRE (930 5252). SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (X). Glenda Jackson, Peter Finch, Murray Head. Cont. progs. 2.30 5.15, 8.0. Sun. 3.30, 5.25 8.5 Late show Sat. 11.1

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bookable. 2.0 5.15, 8.25. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, Leicester Square (930 6111). ESCAPE FROM THE PLANET OF THE APES (U). Cont. progs. 2.10, 3.50, 6.5, 8.30.

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). Steve McQueen in LE MANS (U). Col. 70mm. Sep. progs. Mon.-Fri. 2.45, 8.15. Sat. 1.0, 4.25, 8.15. Sun. 4, 8.15. All Seats may be booked in advance.

ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN (AA). Cont. progs. 2.15, 5.0, 7.45. Sun. 4.30, 7.25. Late show Sat. 11.15. ANDROMEDA at 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Sun. 5.0, 8.0

PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. (839 6494). Ali McGraw, Ryan O'Neal. LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Suns. 4 20, 6.30, 8.40.

PARIS-PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Resnais JE T'AIME JE T'AIME (A). 4.45, 6.45, 8.45. Ends Wed.

PLAZA, Lower Regent St (930 8944). DIARY OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE (X) Richard Benjamin, Frank Langella, Carrie Snodgress. Progs. 2.45, 4.45, 6.50, 9.0. Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES Leic Sq. (437 8181) Until Aug 11 Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A) Mats. & Evg. perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Bookable.

RITZ, Leic. Sq. Clint Eastwood KELLY'S HEROES (A). Progs. 2.0, 5.0, 8.0. Late Fri./Sat. 11.15 p.m.

STUDIO ONE, Oxf. Cir. 437 3300. BLUE WATER, WHITE DEATH (U). Progs. 12.50, 3.15, 5.45, 8.15.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leics. Sq. 439 0791. THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Suns. 3.30, 5.50, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10p seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. 439 0791. SUMMER OF '42 (X). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.20, 8 40. Sat. 11 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. (629 6176). EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTER PAINTINGS UNDER £1,000. Until September 10. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W1. Tel.: 01-493 2488 Stefan Bergman—paintings

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). BRIDGET RILEY, retrospective exhibition. And ERWIN PISCATOR: work in the theatre 1920-66. Till Sept. 5. Mon. Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6. Tues. Thurs. 10-8. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 30p. Tues., Thurs. 6-8 10p (Admits to both exhibitions.)

LEICESTER GALLERIES 22a Cork Street, W.1. THE SCHOOL OF PARIS. '50s and '60s 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1

MARLBOROUGH FINE ART
New Premises at: 6 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1. MASTERS OF THE 20TH CENTURY including important works by ARP, CHAGALL, GIACOMETTI, KOKOSCHKA, MOORE, POLLOCK, REINHARDT, ROTHKO, SUTHERLAND, etc. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30. until further notice.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/18 Old Bond St., W.1. PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL GRAPHICS AND MULTIPLES. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

OMELL GALLERIES. 19th and 20th Century Paintings at realistic prices. Summer Exhibition of recent European Paintings Many charming subjects by artists of repute 22 Bury Street, St James's S.W.1.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM, Sadler's Wells OPERA. Evgs. 7.30. Tomorrow, Wed., Thur. & Fri. then Aug. 10, 11 & 13.
KISS ME, KATE
Sat: THE SERAGLIO. (836 3161.)

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL BALLET. LAST WEEK OF SEASON. Tonight, Thur. & Sat. at 7.30:
ANASTASIA
Seymour, Beriosova, Park, Dowell. Tues. 7.30 Swan Lake. Wed. & Fri. 7.30 Danses Concertantes, Field Figures, Raymonda Act 3. Sat. at 2.15 Giselle. Seats available except Tues. & Sat. evg. (240 1066).

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191). D'Oyly Carte Season Today at 3 and 7.30
THE MIKADO

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Avenue (837 1672). 10 to 21 Aug. CHITRASENA DANCE COMPANY OF CEYLON Evgs. 7.30. Sats. 2.30. Book now. 30p to £1.80. Party rates available.

CONCERTS

HENRY WOOD PROMS. Royal Albert Hall, 7.30. London Symphony Orch. Sir Adrian Boult, Norma Procter. Sir Arthur Bliss's 80th Birthday. Works by Bliss and Elgar.

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

PALACE (061-236 0184). Now booking Aug. 30. wk 7.30, Sat. 5, 8 p.m. BILL MAYNARD, DOREEN KEOGH, ALAN ROTHWELL, WALLACE CAMPBELL CAT IN THE BAG with GILLY McIVER. 75p, 65p, 50p, 25p. Tues. Sept. 14 (3 wks) 7.30 p.m. Matinees Weds. and Sats. at 2.30 p.m. World premiere of a new musical. HOWARD KEEL. DANIELLE DARRIEUX AMBASSADOR, opens Her Majesty's Oct. 19. £1.50, £1.25, £1.05, 75p, 50p, 60p. Dec. 18 FREDDIE DAVIES, ANITA HARRIS in ALADDIN 35p to £1.25p.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE. Box Office 273 5696 (10.15 to 6 p.m.)
TOM COURTENAY in
CHARLEY'S AUNT
August 30 to September 25
Postal booking opens August 9.

Bolton

OCTAGON THEATRE. Bolton 20661. Tuesday, August 3 for ONE WEEK
HOME IN THE WORLD
A musical with Spirogyra Tickets 30p, 45p from Frames, Oxford St., Manchester.

Chichester

CHICHESTER. Tel. 0246 86333 To-nt & Aug 5 at 7.0. Aug. 7 at 2.
CAESAR & CLEOPATRA
Aug. 3, 4, 6 & 7 at 7. Aug. 5 at 2.
REUNION IN VIENNA

Leeds

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE (0532) 43111
Until 14 August.
Evenings 7.30. Saturdays 3.0, 7.30.
BILL SIMPSON JOYCE BLAIR
LYNN DALBY JESS CONRAD
ROMANCE
World Premiere of a new musical by John Spurling: songs by Charles Ross.

Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE Tel. 45671
Evenings 7.30. Saturday 3.0 & 8.0
Tonight. Tues., Sat. (mat. & eve.)
Sophocles' ANTIGONE
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday
A CLOSE SHAVE
The new Feydeau farce
"Frivolously frenetic."—D. Telegraph

Oldham

OLDHAM COLISEUM 624 2829
Tues. to Fr 7.30. Sat. 4 pm. & 7.30
BIRDS ON THE WING
by Peter Yeldham (till August 7)
August 10: ENTER A FREE MAN.

Stoke-on-Trent

VICTORIA THEATRE (0782) 65962).
Tonight at 7.30 and all week
THE SAMARITAN
Peter Terson's new play.

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC, Ardwick. 273 1141. ON THE BUSES 3.40, 6.20, 8.55. L.S. 7.50.

DAVENPORT. Telephone 483 3801. Retained for Third week. Mats. only Mon. Wed. Thur. Sat. 2.15. Special Children's Disney Show. SOLDIER BLUE (X) One perf. 8 p.m. Feature 8.40. Pullman and Circle Seats Bookable.

GAUMONT. 236 8264. For a season SCROOGE (U) Separate performances 2.30 and 7.45.

HALE (Licensed Bar). 928 2218 OLIVER (U) Once 7 p.m. Feat. 7.45. Sat. 3.45. 7.30 Matinee Weekdays at 2 pm.

MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford St. (237 0497). Evenings—A Tribute to Louis Armstrong—Minnelli's CABIN IN THE SKY (A) (6.40) and Walters' HIGH SOCIETY (A) (8.20) in Vista-Vision. Matinees at 3.0 for the children: Presley in EASY COME, EASY GO (U) and THE SPY WITH THE COLD NOSE (U).

REX Wilmslow 22266 "THE ARISTOCATS" (U) and "Charlie—the Lonesome Cougar" Daily 2.30 and 7 p.m.

STUDIO 1, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437 RETAINED FOR 2nd GREAT WEEK! Passionate Odyssey . . . soaring far beyond NICOLE AVRIL S FOR SEX (X) 2.55, 5.55, 8.50 For each one—Sex has its own meaning KARINE JEANTET WIFE SWAPPING—FRENCH STYLE (X) 1.30, 4.35, 7.20.

STUDIO 2, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437 From Telly Laughs to Belly Laughs! REG VARNEY DORIS HARE ON THE BUSES (A) Colour. 1.10, 3.45, 6.20, 8.55. TOP OF THE BILL (U) 2.40, 5.15, 7.50.

TATTON LUXURY CINEMAS GATLEY MAJOR JANE EYRE (U). Evgs. 8 p.m. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. MINOR Retained Third Week. PERCY (X) 1 perf. 8 p.m. Sat. 6 and 8.30.

THEATRE ROYAL. 834 9366. BORSALINO (AA) 3.50, 8.10. INVISIBLE SIX (AA) 2 p.m. 6.15. Late Show Saturday 10.45 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

SON ET LUMIERE

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
SON ET LUMIERE Revival
Eves except Sun. & Mon. at 9.0 p.m.
Box Office 50 New Bond St. W1. Tel.: 01-499 9957.

CIRCUS

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Opens Wed. THE SENSATIONAL
MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS
Evs. 7.45. Wed. 3. Sat. 2. 5 & 8 (Children ½ pr. ex. Sats. & Aug. 30) Bk: 902 1234. Agts. or pay doors.

RESTAURANTS

THE CHINA GARDEN. Superb Chinese 63 Brewer Street, London W.1. food and beautiful people in elegant decor. Noon till 1 a.m. dancing. 751 7532.

ART EXHIBITIONS (Outside London)

Manchester

RENOIR GALLERIES. Crescent Road, Harrogate. Aug. 1-15. Exhibition of Portrait Sculpture by SAM TONKISS. Daily 9-7. Sunday 2-7.

FESTIVALS
(Outside London)

HARROGATE FESTIVAL
NOW ON UNTIL AUGUST 14
DETAILS AND TICKETS FROM BOX OFFICE, ROYAL BATHS, HARROGATE. (0423) 62471.

Rochdale

ROCHDALE FESTIVAL
August 1-7
Concerts and Recitals—Town Hall and Parish Church
Open Fiesta, daily from 11 a.m. on Town Hall Square.
Brochures and bookings: Caravan, Town Hall Square (Telephone: Rochdale 59622.)

CONCERTS
(Outside London)

MANCHESTER & LENINGRAD
SPECIAL VISIT OF 23 LENINGRADERS
Official Civic Delegation USSR-Great Britain Society Delegation Representatives of many Leningrad organisations, trades and professions.
FESTIVAL EVENING
WITH ALL THE LENINGRADERS including Recital by GALINA KOVALEVA, soprano, Kirov Opera Theatre, accompanied by NINA ZHUKOVA of the Leningrad Conservatoire.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, at 7.30
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS UNION, OXFORD ROAD
Admission 25p
EXHIBITIONS
"LENINGRAD," Central Library, St Peter's Square.
"LENINGRAD APPLIED ARTS," Venue to be announced.
British Soviet Friendship Society

New study on benefits and appeals

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

One out of every three appeals made by welfare claimants about their supplementary benefits was resolved before reaching the Supplementary Benefits Commission's appeal tribunal.

The first independent study of appeals by welfare claimants was published yesterday and proposes two reforms: the development of a more formal internal review system for vetting the administration of supplementary benefits by local social security officers; and the development of more legal advice centres for poor people.

The study was carried out by Robert Coleman, an Oxford educated barrister who began studying welfare administration while at the University of Chicago. His papers have been published by the Child Poverty Action Group. The study was made with the full cooperation of the Department for Health and Social Security, which on Mr Coleman's request kept a record of what happened to the 26,096 appeals received from claimants in one administrative year — from November, 1968 to October, 1969. In that year there were 6,081,000 claims.

By far the most interesting fact to emerge from the study is a number of appeals which are dealt with by internal review. Of the 26,000 appeals, 23 per cent were resolved by an internal review which revised the benefits, almost always to the claimants advantage: 11 per cent were resolved by the claimant withdrawing his appeal; leaving 15,898 to go forward to the appeals tribunal which constituted only 0.26 per cent of the total number of claims processed during the year.

There have been several studies of the appeals tribunal but this is the first to look at the 10,000 appeal cases which do not reach the tribunal. Under the administration of the supplementary benefits scheme, there is considerable discretion extended to local social security officers to vary payments to take account of exceptional circumstances.

The study found that regional offices were much more liberal in their use of discretionary payments than local offices. Two reasons suggested by Mr Coleman were that local offices were restrained by a desire to keep expenditure down, while regional officers, because they were generally better qualified, were allowed a greater degree of flexibility.

Mr Coleman urges a further study of the claimants who withdraw their appeals to determine if there were any who had arguable cases.

"Did the claimants withdraw their appeals because of a lack of independent and skilled advice? Are claimants sometimes dissuaded by officers of the commission from pursuing a justifiable appeal?

Those who act for or advise dissatisfied claimants must recognise that the administrative prehearing process is as important as any hearing before a tribunal which may ultimately occur.

Of the appeals which were revised by local or regional officers before reaching the appeals tribunal, Mr Coleman found three reasons for the revisions — 1,668 for arithmetical or factual errors; 1,665 because of new information; 1,840 for a more liberal use of discretionary powers.

Noting that in many cases the claimants did not receive any retrospective payments after a revision, Mr Coleman suggests this is a result of the Commission's policy of regarding supplementary benefits as resources for current needs only. He sees a contradiction between this policy and the philosophy of the 1966 Act in which was embodied the concept of a right to benefits.

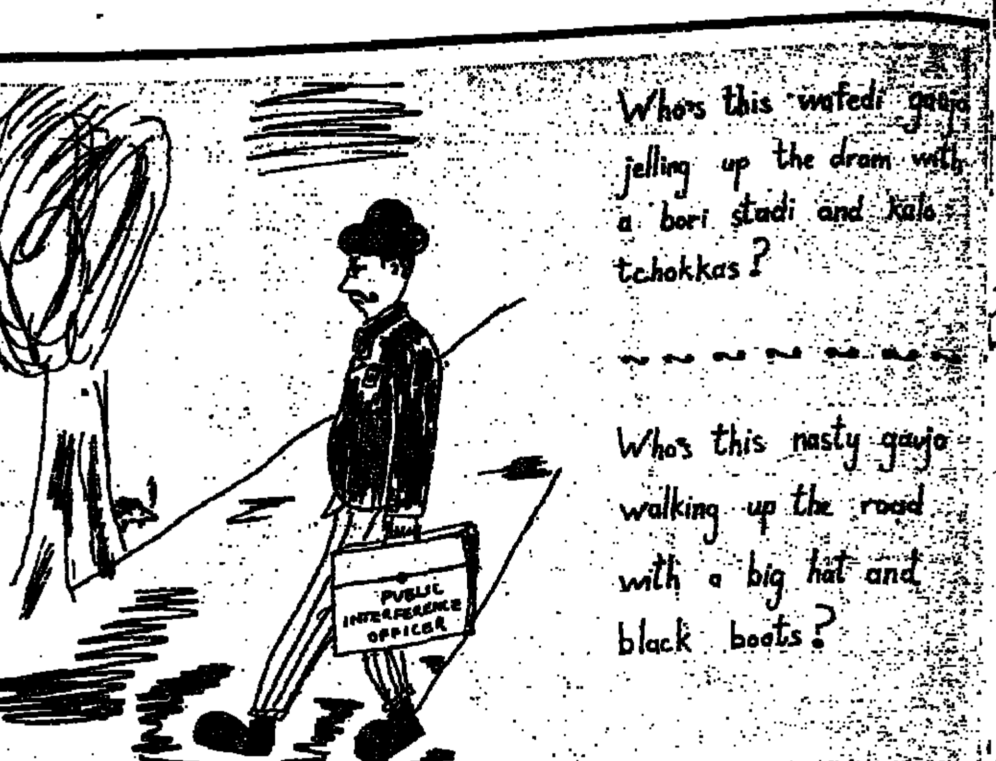
He notes also the much smaller number of supplementary benefit claimants making an appeal in comparison to the claimants for unemployment or industrial injuries. He suggests there could be an undue dependence of some claimants on the Commission.

"The Commission makes much of the necessity for flexibility to enable the system to remain 'humanly responsive.' But even the Commission recognises that the interest of the claimant may upon occasion be opposed to the interest of the Commission. It may be that claimants, often not well educated or self-reliant and without skilled, independent advice, are unduly reluctant to question the decisions of the Commission. As a result, questionable determinations are not appealed and the the Commission can content itself with a quality of initial decision making which is less that adequate."

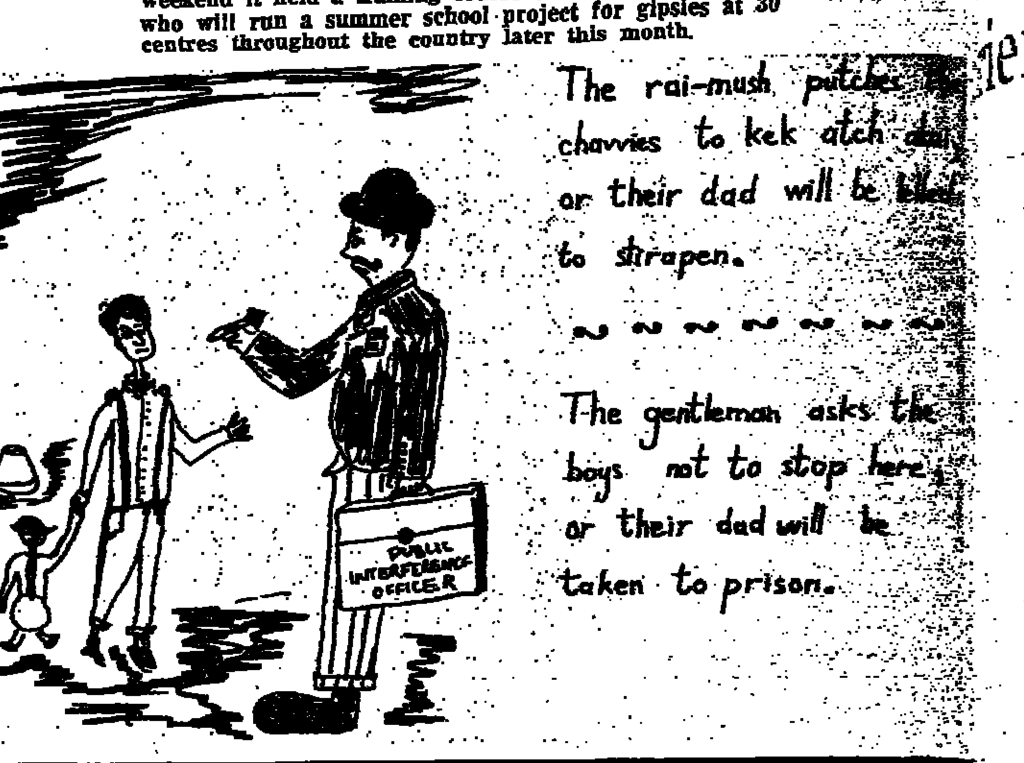
In an interview yesterday, Mr Coleman said he felt the appointment of ombudsmen in regional offices with the power to follow up appeals from claimants would improve the system.

It would allow two levels of appeal, the first to be the ombudsman, the second to be appeals tribunal. With this more formal system of internal review, local offices would have a greater incentive for maintaining a high standard of administration.

[*Supplementary Benefits and the Administrative Review of Administrative Action—R. J. Coleman. Child Poverty Action Group, 1 Macklin Street, London. Price 20p (post 3p).*]



How gipsy children see the Man from the Ministry: These illustrations are from a new Romany school book, published by the Gipsy Council and based on the words of the children who are taught at the council's caravan schools. The council is hoping to remedy the shortage of both books and teachers for Romany children. At the weekend it held a training course for volunteer teachers who will run a summer school project for gipsies at 30 centres throughout the country later this month.



Urgent investment sought for new town

By our own Reporter

Development of the first industrial site to be designated within the Central Lancashire new town will begin very soon, and buildings could be going up in less than a year. One of the first tasks awaiting the board of the development corporation, whose membership was announced only a few days ago, is to adopt an industrial strategy so that work can begin immediately on attracting investment to the area.

Towns of the Lancashire cotton belt, whose spokesmen have pleaded for more positive action to strengthen the older areas before the new town develops, are hardly likely to welcome the corporation's urgency. But even before Mr Barber's min-Budget opened the way to a possible investment boom, there was a clear case for getting the new town project moving quickly.

It is already over six years since the proposal was first announced and it will be at least another year before the all-important master plan of the new town's growth pattern is completed.

The delays have arisen in part from political changes in Whitehall, but more fundamentally from serious local reservations about its economic implications. The first consultants' report, "Central Lancashire — Study for a City," was published in 1967, recommending the designation of nearly 51,500 acres, stretching from Longridge through Preston and Leyland to the south of Chorley.

The population, then 250,000, is expected to grow to about half a million by the end of the century, allowing for an intake of some 150,000 people from other areas by 1990.

The intake figure of 150,000 still stands — but for a substantially reduced area with an estimated final population of 430,000. Mr Anthony Greenwood — who, as Lord Greenwood, has just been appointed a board member of the development corporation — ordered in 1967 a follow-up study of the impact the new town would have on North-east Lancashire, and following its publication he cut back the area by a fifth, to 41,045 acres, when the draft designation order was announced at the end of 1968.

The bulk of the land excluded was in the Ribble valley — Longridge area, following protests, many of them from amenity bodies; but the protests continued during the public inquiry in 1969, which received 670 objections. Another slice of the Longridge spur was subsequently removed by Mr Greenwood in April last year, when he gave his verdict on the inquiry, bringing the area down to just over 35,000 acres — the figure accepted by the present Secretary for the Environment when he decided in February to let the scheme go ahead.

Under the original plan, the new town would have begun to take in population in 1971, so the corporation has no time to lose. The consultants, Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, are now working on the master plan, but the general form the city will take is already emerging. Growth will be concentrated fairly evenly at first around the existing population centres of Preston, Leyland, and Chorley, the area being welded together by a linear communications network at a later stage.

Dominant

The new complex will thus be without a single dominant city centre of the traditional kind — each of the linked townships will have a specialised rôle for certain city functions while at the same time serving as a centre for its own immediate population.

Although the Longridge area in the plan was much reduced there is still expected to be room for a new township to the north-east of Preston, beyond the M6, accommodating about 60,000. In addition to the M6 and the M61 (Preston-Manchester), which forms the eastern boundary of the new town area, there are to be two high-speed linking roads and a central spine road on which express public transport could operate, assuming the master plan sticks to the basic structure outlined in the original report.

Industrial and housing sites close to the existing towns are therefore the first priority on which the development corporation will be working. The Secretary for the Environment, Mr Walker, has already said that he intends to see a lot more private development than has been the pattern in new towns, and although at least £300 millions of the expected £500 millions to be spent over the next 20 years will be public money, he is clearly hoping to find the other £200 millions elsewhere.

The 150,000 extra people will come partly from Greater Manchester and some from Merseyside, but the development corporation has no specific overspill commitments, and the pattern of population movement may well depend on the sort of industry it decides to attract.

With competition from the development areas of Barrow and Merseyside, and the intermediate area in North-east Lancashire, the capacity of the new town to attract other sorts of investment is still in doubt. Mr A. R. Wardle, secretary of the development corporation, lists the main advantages as the excellent communications, which include the main Manchester-Glasgow railway passing right through the area, as well as the motorways; the prospect of good residential development; and the easy access the new centre will have to the sea and open countryside, especially the Lake District.

In spite of various attempts to give the new town a name, it has still not got one, and the board may well decide not to give it one until the three constituent communities have been welded together more closely. Lord Greenwood's suggestion of Redrose, as a symbol of Lancastrian resurgence, was not well received by his political successor, and the earlier favourite of Ribbleton is less relevant now that much of the Ribble valley has been left out of the area.

The man at the centre of the project for the next few years at least is Sir Frank Pearson, the former Conservative MP for Clitheroe, who was appointed chairman of the development corporation in February. Since then he has been working with an embryo staff of two from the Lancashire County Council offices in Preston

The other members of the board, who have already held their first meeting since the list was announced last Tuesday, are: Mr Gerald Ainscough Wright, financial director of British Leyland Bus and Truck Division (vice-chairman); Sir Matt Busby, former general manager of Manchester United; Mr James Frank Billinge, journalist and former editor of the "Preston Herald"; Lord Greenwood of Rossendale, former MP for Rossendale and former Minister for Housing and Local Government; County Alderman Thomas Jackson; Alderman Mrs Rita Lytton, deputy mayor of Preston; Professor Alan Mercer, of the department of operational research at Lancaster University; and Mr Bryan Butler Pugh, merchant banker and director of Hill Samuel and Co Ltd, Manchester.

School to review dismissal

By our own Reporter

The managers of St Mary Abbot's Church of England Primary School in Kensington High Street, London, have been asked by the Inner London Education Authority to withdraw the dismissal notice served on the schoolkeeper, Mr Bill Draper, aged 56. They are likely to meet to reconsider their decision this week.

The notice was served on Mr Draper after he asked for a reference to get another job. He was unsuccessful in getting this job, but the managers, believing him to be—according to the chairman, the Rev Lorimer Rees—"disgruntled," served four months' notice on him. He was entitled to one month's notice.

The request to the managers to reconsider was made by Mrs Irene Chaplin, deputy leader of the ILEA and chairman of the authority's staff and general sub-committee. "I very much deplore the dismissal without consultation with the authority," she said. "I would have expected that a schoolkeeper in a voluntary-aided school would be treated as fairly as those in the ILEA's schoolkeeping service."

Mr Lorimer Rees denied that the managers treated Mr Draper unfairly. There had been some differences when Mr Draper wanted to park his car on the graveyard, which had not been allowed, and when some repairs to the flat he was provided with had been delayed. Mr Rees added that he had said he would write a reference to any employer, but would not write an open one.

Mr Rees said that the managers heard nothing further, but in May decided to give Mr Draper four months' notice, as the only way out of the uncertainty. "He had made it clear that he was disgruntled to the extent that he wished to leave. The ILEA has completely ignored this point," Mr Rees said.

Mr Draper has been schoolkeeper at St Mary Abbot's for three years. He is due to leave at the end of August unless the managers reverse their decision. The GLC Staff Association, which represents ILEA staff, had asked the authority to intervene.

Eisteddfod entries 'poor'

By our Correspondent

Advance sales of tickets for the week-long Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, which opens today at Bangor, have reached a record £17,400.

More than £32,861 is also in the kitty from Welsh local authorities and more than £15,000 from organisations and individuals in Caernarvonshire. The cost of staging the eisteddfod has risen to £100,000.

The adjudicators have criticised the standard of entries in the arts and crafts exhibition.

Of the 200 paintings, drawings, prints, and sculpture entered for the Fine Arts section, the selectors were able to accept only 28.

The seven Craft section adjudicators said that retail shops were responsible for setting their standards too low, and were therefore harming potential craftsmen.

A donkey made from bottle tops and a clay wolf with real hair were singled out in the Youth section as excellent. But this section's adjudicators said that the work of children over 15 deteriorated as they became influenced by art examinations which set their minds in fixed patterns.

First major prize to be announced in Arts and Crafts is the gold medal for architecture which has been awarded to the Percy Thomas Partnership of Cardiff for their design for the Great Hall, Concourse, and Bell Tower at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

One new feature will be the open air poetry reading given by Welsh poets of work commissioned by the Welsh Arts Council.

Although the all-Welsh language rule will be solemnly adhered to all week. An almost simultaneous English translation service, transmitted through hand receiver, will be a concession to those who do not speak the Language of Heaven.

Youth accused of murdering girl

Philip Mountford (20), shop assistant, of Raleigh Avenue, Torquay, was charged yesterday with the murder of Gail Ricketts, aged 16, of Paignton.

She died in hospital 31 hours after being stabbed near a club in Torquay, as she was kissing her boyfriend Robert Mudge, aged 20, who was also stabbed. Mountford will appear at Torbay today.

Coach crash kills woman

Miss Mary Reid, aged 21, of Mekvaig Place, Glasgow, was killed and 45 other holiday-makers injured early yesterday when a coach crashed near Abington, Lanarkshire. No other vehicles were involved.

The coach was carrying 50 Scots home to Glasgow after a holiday in Italy. It plunged 30 feet down an embankment of the A74 into a field and overturned. Six of the injured were taken to hospital but none was seriously hurt.

Swine fever

Swine fever has been confirmed at two big farms at Bridlington and Hunmanby, in the East Riding. A total of 140 pigs are to be slaughtered.

10,000 jobs hit by shipyard workers' decision to strike

By ROSALIND MORRIS

Shipyard workers from the Swan Hunter group's five Tyneside yards yesterday ignored union advice and any warnings from the crisis on the Upper Clyde and decided to go on unofficial strike today. Their action threatens the future of the group, which lost £6 millions on shipbuilding last year and had an overall loss of nearly £2 millions for the second year running. The proposed strike is the group's fourth major industrial dispute this year. *The management has said it has already* lost £1 million worth of ship-repair work because of a four-month strike by fitters.

The general workers, who include crane drivers and labourers who help skilled workers, are claiming a top grade of £21.40 for a 40-hour week, a rate already given to their counterparts in Swan Hunter ship-repair yards and the yards of North-east Coast Ship Repairers, Ltd.

The strike is bound to force the management to close temporarily the five shipbuilding yards because production will be badly affected. More than 10,000 other workers who *should return to work today* after their annual holiday, will now be laid off almost as soon as they return.

Mr Ken Baker, the national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said after a private meeting of 1,200 of the 2,800 general workers in Wallsend yesterday that the decision to go ahead with the strike had been "overwhelming."

He said he had advised the men to accept the company's final offer of a top rate of £20.17 which would give an average *increase of about* £1.10 to all four grades. He said the union accepted the management's offer of further negotiations if the men returned to work.

"I made a very positive recommendation in favour of the offer," he said. "The men have had a very full and accurate report of the company's situation. We also stressed the precarious position of the industry as a whole, referring to Upper Clyde.

"As far as we are concerned, the stoppage is unofficial. A report will be given to our regional committee in Newcastle upon Tyne and to our national executive. The executive will decide whether to give the strike official backing."

Sir John Hunter, chairman of the Swan Hunter group, said he was sorry the men had decided to strike but he would make no further comment on the decision.

The management had argued that the general workers should wait until December, when their pay agreement runs out, before pressing a pay claim. *The men have said that their* pay has fallen behind that of other workers and that they are entitled to the same rates as general workers in other yards in the North-east.

The union will probably find it difficult not to make the *strike official within the next* seven days. The dispute has been through all stages of negotiating procedure, including a central conference in London attended by national officials.

Mr Baker added: "I believe that the feeling expressed at the meeting today is a feeling common in the industry among general workers. They feel they have been left behind."

Travel and be damned

By Dennis Barker

A TRAVEL BOOK for extremely lazy people was published at the weekend. It is called "The Traveller's Health Guide" and it amounts to 144 closely-printed pages of scintillatingly good reasons for staying at home.

You can do yourself a mischief before you even set off, says Dr Anthony Turner. If you have a goodbye party, you may feel fatigued and ill on the trip, so the thing to do is say goodbye to everybody two days befor you set off.

The journey itself cannot be regarded as a health cure. Nowadays jet travel is extremely uncomfortable—up to a point. Aircraft fly above the bad weather, but on the other hand they fly so high that the pressurised system inside the cabin does not keep it at normal pressure, but at the pressure it would be 5,000 or 6,000 up a mountain.

This, the cheerful Dr Turner is quick to point out, has no harmful effect. Ah! But it does mean that there may be "a slight distension of the gases of the intestine." For this reason, it is better to wear loose-fitting clothing. To prevent yourself getting over-distended, it is better to eat sparingly on the aircraft —which is unfortunate, as eating is one of the few ways of passing time.

The atmosphere in a modern aircraft is on the dry side — this is unfortunate, because travellers to hot countries must avoid dehydration, which can lead to giddiness, sickness, and cramp. To avoid these you should drink on the journey, but on the other hand the drinks should not be fizzy, or you will get a bit of distension.

Your feet are apt to get distended, too. This is because sitting still will cause some venous congestion, so that there will be "minimal" swelling of the feet and ankles. This, says the doctor breezily, may be just enough to make your shoes feel tight, so it is better to avoid elastic-sided shoes. You can loosen the laces of ordinary shoes.

Then there is the question of upsetting your body's time clock if you fly east-west or west-east. It upsets your body temperature and your pulse rate for several days, with the added embarrassment that your bladder and bowels are apt to follow your own time clock, irrespective of the time where you happen to be.

A British Army medical research team found that paratroopers flown to Singapore passed water at their *usual body-clock* times, which was unfortunate as they happened to be in bed at the time the call to action came.

If and when you get there, there are hidden traps everywhere. That cure-all, a big sun-hat, is out in the tropics because the head is about 25 *per cent of the body's sweat*ing area. The real cure is to keep up your body fluids and salts, which you do by drinking salted water. Nylon and terylene clothes are out, too, *because they will keep you in* a pool of your own sweat.

Such are some of the elementary perils of being rash enough to put your foot outside your back garden. The food can produce far greater complications. If you eat rare steaks in the Middle or Far East or in Africa, you are asking for tapeworm (exact description appended). There are also fluke worms, hook worms, and the disease called bilharzia, caused by parasites which may penetrate your skin while you are swimming.

"The Travellers' Health Guide," by Dr Anthony C. Turner, Tom Stacey, 75p.

Airport has a friend...

The Government was urged yesterday to build a new airport in Yorkshire and not ignore the problems of the rest of the country because of its preoccupation with London's third airport.

Mr Brian Dixon, deputy county planning officer for the West Riding, says in the "Journal" of the Town and Country Planning Association: "There is a need for a major airport to be situated east of the Pennines." It was time to announce plans.

The West Riding had the ideal site because of the increasing awareness of the environment, and the need to site airports away from centres of population and near good transport.

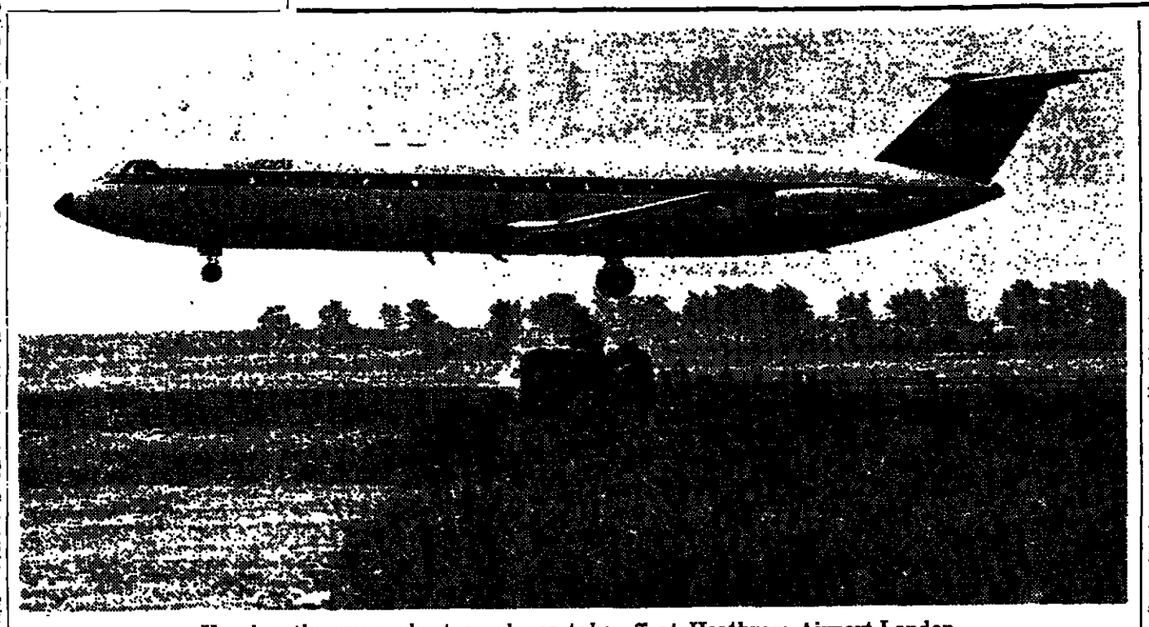
A new airport should be built at Thorne Waste, at the head of the Humber estuary. It was away from densely populated areas, yet sufficiently near the industrialised towns of the North and had excellent motorway and rail links. It covered 6,000 acres.

Noise would not be a problem, although 4.5 million people lived in the area and could be at the airport within 45 minutes. The airport would also be easily accessible from the North and Midlands.

Prisons pay increase

By our own Reporter

Prison officers in England and Wales have been given a pay rise of 12.8 per cent. The increase, backdated to January 1, was agreed after talks between the Home Office and the Prison Officers' Association. It stems from pay rises already agreed for civil servants in other grades, the Home Office said yesterday. The new scale runs from £20.89 a week to £28.48.



Keeping the grass short as planes take off at Heathrow Airport-London

Paddling into history

A CAMPAIGN to preserve the Waverley (693 tons), said to be the last sea-going paddle steamer in Britain and the oldest in Europe has been started by the Paddle Steamer Preservation Society. The vessel is owned by the State-owned Caledonian Steam Packet Co., and operates in the Kyles of Bute and lochs of Western Scotland.

The society said yesterday that the Waverley's historical importance is on a par with the Great Britain, which was recently brought back from the Falkland Islands. With the support of local hoteliers and tourist organisations it could be reconditioned and refitted in time for the Clyde Fair International in 1972. As a tourist attraction it would pay its way. The Waverley, built in 1946, succeeded a paddler of the same name built in 1899 which was sunk evacuating troops from Dunkirk.

The choice: reservoir or beautiful valley

By our own Reporter

The village of Kielder in North Northumberland, which has already given its name to what is said to be the largest man-made forest in Europe, will soon be the centre of a dispute over a plan to create a reservoir bigger than Ullswater.

The proposed Kielder reservoir would cover 2,800 acres and supply 125 million gallons of water a day to Teesside, *Wearside, and Tyneside.*

The Northumbrian River Authority has estimated that the cost of aqueducts and tunnels to take water from the North Tyne to the Wear and the Tees would be £18 millions at 1969 prices. The cost of the *reservoir itself has been* estimated at about £9 millions.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, is considering 120 objections to the scheme and, because of the size of the proposed reservoir and its implications for the North Tyne Valley, he will almost certainly decide to hold a public inquiry in the late autumn.

The Northumbrian River Authority claims that the Kielder proposals are the only way to ensure an adequate water supply for the North-east until the end of this century. Following a recent amendment to the Water Resources Act, major projects like the Kielder reservoir can now be authorised by ministerial order instead of by separate Act of Parliament. The River Authority applied to the Secretary of State for an order two months ago.

Simple issue

Objectors include Northumberland and Durham county councils, local amenity organisations, local councils, and private individuals.

The issue is simply one of water versus a beautiful valley and 200 of its inhabitants. Because of the size of the scheme and its possibilities as an important tourist attraction, the character of the valley could be completely changed. *An area where there are more* trees and grouse than humans could become a major centre for water sports and for tourism.

Mr Bill Butler, president of the Northumberland and Durham Travel Association, believes the reservoir could be a national tourist attraction, bringing in visitors on the same scale as Aviemore, the Scottish national recreation centre. "In providing accommodation and other facilities needed to cater for tourists, a lot of employment would be created," he says. "The North Tyne Valley *is already a man-made land*scape; a man-made lake blended with it will provide a considerable base for development."

The reservoir would snake along the North Tyne Valley for nine miles between Kielder and Falstone. Less than a thousand people live in and around these two remote villages and about two hundred people would need to be rehoused.

The River Authority argues that one virtue of the plan is the comparatively small number of people who would have to be moved, and that many might be rehoused by the Forestry Commission, which owns most of the land affected by the project. The majority of the people to be rehoused work for the Forestry Commission and only one farm affected by the plans is privately owned.

Disagrees

Sir Rupert Speir, former MP for Hexham and chairman of the North Tyne Preservation Society, one of the objectors, strongly disagrees with this view on rehousing. He said yesterday that the society wanted several reservoirs to give a phased provision of water for the North-east instead of one huge reservoir. He claimed that several alternative sites proposed by the society would mean that very few people would have to be rehoused and said that the 200 people to be evicted in the Kielder area would not get fair compensation under the present law.

Mr Brian Long, who lives three miles from Kielder village and works for the Forestry Commission as well as running a workshop selling pottery and wood carvings, said he felt the beauty of the valley *would be completely lost.*

"The scale of the hills would be changed if they have up to 100 feet under water," he said. "The water would make the hills look flatter and much less attractive. In addition, we have many different sorts of natural *habitat in this area. None of* them is outstanding on its own but, taken together, they are particularly valuable.

No guarantees

Northumberland county council has objected to the scheme because it has no guarantees at present either from the Government or from the River Authority about how the cost of new roads to the reservoir would be shared.

A spokesman for the council said: "We do not think that water users in Northumberland should have to pay for roads to what could become a national amenity. We also do not think it is right for water users in Northumberland to pay for pipes and aqueducts to take water to Teesside and Wearside."

The authority has also objected because it claims that the information given by the River Authority about landscaping and rehousing is not sufficient. These points are also the concern of the Northumberland Rural Community Council. Mr David Batten, the deputy secretary, said yesterday: "We do not feel that the benefits to the local population from the reservoir will be very great. We feel that the services for the remaining population could be even worse than they are now."

Scarred land blooms

By TOM SHARRATT

Knockaloe Farm has a problem from the past. Half a century ago it was an internment camp during the First World War, and the damage done to the land then still persists today, in spite of extensive reclamation work after the farm had been bought by the Isle of Man Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1923 for use as an experimental farm.

Knockaloe covers 346 acres a couple of miles from Peel, on the island's west coast. Here and there across its fields stretch bare patches where crops grow stunted if at all — patches which probably mark where the 23,000 internees dumped the ashes from their stoves. Mr John Bregazzi, the farm's agricultural adviser, believes. Serious soil irregularities like this hinder field experiments at Knockaloe, but experiments continue.

Mr Bregazzi speaks with enthusiasm of the farm's efforts to combat mildew in cereals. In this experiment two chemicals have been used — one as a seed dressing and spray, the other as a spray only — on separate test areas of barley. The final effects of the treatment will not be known until the barley is harvested and studied later this summer, but results so far are encouraging and Mr Bregazzi is optimistic.

Long-stemmed cereals are all too easily flattened by wind and rain, and the farm is using another chemical spray to shorten and strengthen the straw of winter wheat. Mr John Harris, assistant agricultural adviser, points out that this is essential if winter wheat is to extend its acreage in the Isle of Man. The tests have lopped several inches off average stem length.

Weed control in vegetable crops is also being studied at Knockaloe, and close on a hundred varieties of potato are grown for observation. Over the past five years Mr Bregazzi's team has been experimenting with potato breeding, to produce the best seedlings by rigorous selection.

Knockaloe has cattle, sheep, and pigs. At present pedigree herds of Herefords and British Friesians are kept, besides other cattle.

The aim of the Herefords — first registered in 1960 — is chiefly to produce bulls for sale to improve livestock in the Isle of Man. The Friesians replaced the original Dairy Shorthorn *herd in 1964, but milk* production at Knockaloe is being discontinued and the Friesians are to be sold next week.

There are two flocks of sheep, Scottish half-bred and pedigree Suffolk, and a herd of 38 pigs. The farm also houses the board's artificial insemination centre.

Two big red balloons bobbing above the vegetable crops make up Knockaloe's most obvious experiment — the scarecrows of the 1970s. Do they work? "We're quite pleased with them," says Mr Bregazzi. "Some of the local pigeons have got used to them, but they keep the visitors away."

'Let the pubs fix time'

By our own Reporter

Public houses should be allowed to open up to 14 hours a day, the British Tourist Board says in its evidence to the committee which is reviewing the licensing law for England and Wales. And licencees should be allowed considerable discretion on which hours they open.

The Board adds that abolition of existing licensing laws would be "the most obvious among changes designed to make the lot of the traveller more pleasurable." But it says its evidence is related strictly to the needs of tourists.

The Board sees it as no part of its duty to promote our image as a drinking nation to attract drinkers from the Continent. It says: "We have no real evidence that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks (in motorway areas) is in any way detrimental to tourist activities."

At the same time, it joins the number of groups which are admitting that the heavy paternalism of the licensing laws is irrelevant. It says: "We take the view that the emphasis should be shifted from artificial restrictions against possible abuses, applied on a discretionary basis, to vigorous enforcement of more liberal provisions."

In June the Association of Municipal Corporations recommended that pubs should be free to open between 9 a.m. and 2 a.m. with licencees deciding *their own hours...*

Call for more romance

By our own Reporter

The happy ending is still a few chapters away in the campaign by the Romantic Novelists' Association to persuade public libraries to stock romantic fiction. Mrs Nancy Sawyer, of Midhurst, Sussex, the association's press officer, said yesterday that one library committee was considering their complaint, and the librarian of her own area agreed to discuss the problem with her. But for the rest, there still remained a strong prejudice against romantic fiction in southern England.

A survey carried out by members in the association showed that romantic novels seemed to be fairly readily available in northern and Scottish libraries. Some libraries seemed to think that romances were frivolous. The word "trashy" had even been mentioned, said Mrs Sawyer. But the romances were as well written as many crime stories and "Wild West" novels to be found on library shelves.

Was it, she wondered, yet another aspect of masculine derision for feminine taste? And where the librarian was not a man did the woman librarian refuse to stock romances because, as a professional woman, she herself did not read such fiction.

The Romantic Novelists Association bases its campaign on the belief that millions of women — "not the young permissive types, but *mainly* the middle-aged and elderly" — liked to read romantic fiction. Where such fiction was stocked in libraries, women "almost knocked each other over to snatch books from the returned bookshelf."

'Commando' social help units

"Social commandos" — claimed to be the world's first— led by the Simon Community Trust chairman, Mr John Jennings, are on standby to fly to any country where emer*gency help is needed for the* poor, the socially inadequate, or down-and-outs.

The "commando" scheme was announced by the organisation's founder, Mr Anton Wallich-Clifford, at the second international conference of Simon Communities in Liverpool at the weekend.

The Trust has already been asked to send "commando units" to India, South America, and Australia. Reports by the 10 Simon communities say that almost 5,000 homeless and socially inadequate people had been helped in the first six months of this year.

People from the United States, the Philippines, and South Africa are attending the two-day conference with representatives from Simon communities in London, Hastings, Canterbury, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick.

Details of a project for homeless, and socially inadequate women, which has been started in Glasgow, were given by a community leader, Mr Jim Reilly.

Why girls like skinheads

Two 14-year-old girls who attend a grammar school in the West Riding have described what it is like to be a girl member of a skinhead gang. Essays by them were published at the weekend in the county education committee's Schools Bulletin because they illustrate the great gap between the culture of teachers and the culture of many schoolchildren.

The bulletin prints the essays after a quotation from Basil Bernstein in "Education for Democracy," a Penguin publication: "If the culture of the teacher is to become part of the con*sciousness of the child, then* the culture of the child must first be in the consciousness of the teacher."

Here is an extract from the essay of the first girl:

"Skinhead girls admire the way their boys treat them. *They treat them as if they* weren't there. They never include them in their conversation, you must do this yourself, and even introduce yourself to new friends.

"They have no manners, are cheeky and disrespectful, but the girls respect them for *being this way. It is all part* of the understanding that goes with being a skinhead, and being a true one.

"The older generation just does not understand that either their son or daughter belong to a cult. What is the big laugh in being ordinary, though? When I had long hair I was nothing, and now I count myself as being just another outcast of society. Being a skinhead means really something to me, and I don't even try to think what sort of person I will be like when the skinhead cult dies. It has become a part of my life. I would even say it is my life. I look forward to the next agro (fight) or the next time we will be out all together and have a great time.

"If you are within their group, and have been accepted as one of them, they are great to you. That is the time whn you finally learn what great people they are, *and what fantastic personali*ties they have. Belong to them, and they will recognise you in the way you want to be recognised. They will go out of their way to help you as well.

"It will be hard to break away when the time finally does come. When this happens, I'm sure my feelings will be that a part, or even the whole, of me has died inside. You cannot express it."

And here is an extract from the essay of the second girl

"All skinheads are bigheaded. This I admire in a boy very much. He will make a small fight sound like a massacre, and will show off all the time. If he thinks himself worse than he is, he is no good. Self-respect is the most important thing, and if you haven't got it you may as well give up trying.

"Before a skinhead can carry a tool (offensive weapon) he must be able to fight with his fists. A tool is no good if someone can knock you out with one blow. The girls take as much part in the fighting as the boys, and will be ready to an 'Agro' any time.

"A lot of people say the skinhead is dying out. This isn't true. When it does go out and another cult comes in, I wonder what sort of people the ex-skins will be. We have a lot to learn when we finally stop thinking skinhead, *how to conform and* adjust ourselves to everyday life. How to once again become part of society and try to like instead of hate. There is a lot of bitterness among the skinheads, and this has to be overcome before any changes can be *made. We must be under*stood and disliked with it. To overcome us you must dislike and understand us. The skinhead hates to be liked. . . .

"It is like a growth inside you getting bigger and bigger until it controls your life, *and, just like cancer cannot* be cured when it takes a hold, neither can the skinheads. It is a feeling deep inside that cannot be expressed on paper or in words. It is like a sixth sense, and I cannot live without it."

Michael Parkin

How to protect wild plants from people...

A "code of conduct" has been drawn up by the Botanical Society of the British Isles to conserve wild plants.

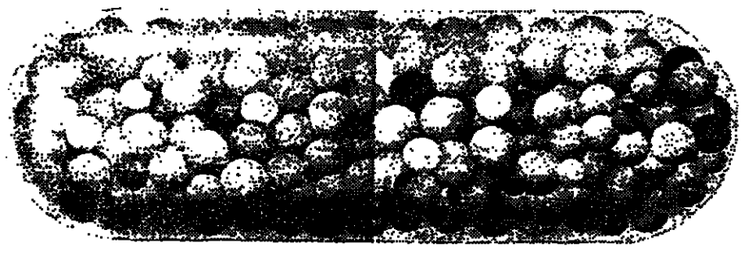
More than 100,000 copies of the code have been prepared for distribution to teachers, children, and Women's Institutes.

The code calls for the discouragement of the uprooting of wild plants; the use of seeds or cuttings sparingly if living plants are needed for cultivation; the avoidance of damage to the habitat of wild plants by unwittingly treading down the soil; and the safeguarding of growing plants while photographs are being taken.

On rare plants, the society urges discretion in telling others about their location, and cautions against treading down a path which would indicate the presence of a rarity.

More join Scouts

The Scout Association reports a 16,824 increase in membership, three years after discarding its old uniforms. The 1971 census shows increases in all sections—Cubs, Scouts, Venture Scouts, and adult leaders—making a total strength of 556,164.



This year take a breather from summer colds

A streaming nose. Runny eyes. Sneezing. Summer cold or hayfever-like symptoms can give you a pretty bad time, usually just when you can't afford it.

This year, don't let them.

One 'Contac' capsule gives you the breathing space you need. Gives you up to 12 hours of deep, easy, through-your-nose breathing. Plenty of time for you to do whatever it is you have to do.

Up to 12 hours of easy breathing at a stretch, because of the 400 tiny time pills in every capsule of 'Contac 400'. All going to work for you at carefully timed intervals, to clear congested passages and keep them clear and dry.

Take one at night and get a good night's sleep right through till morning.

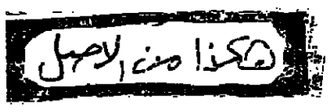
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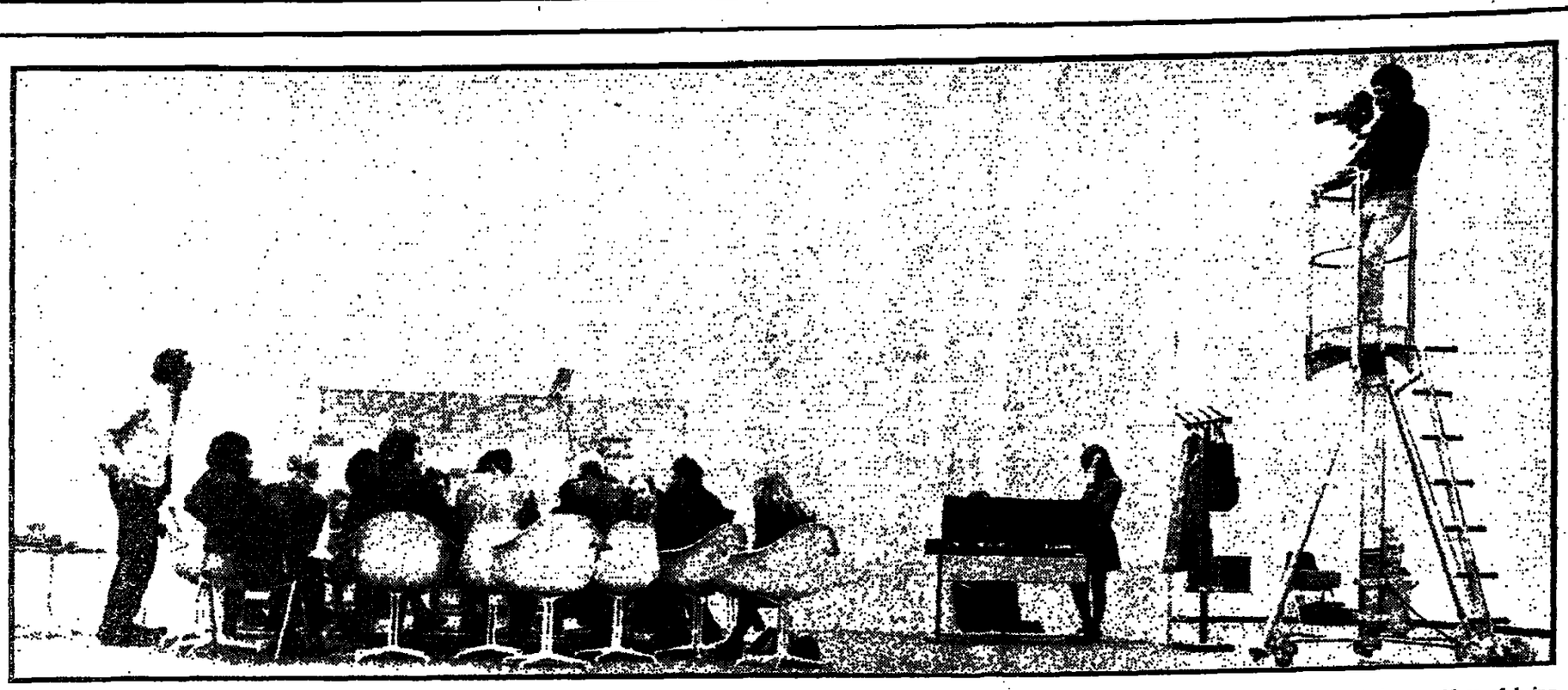
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Artists on the shop floor

John Latham first became known for Skoob—piles of burning books: destructive art by a man who has now found a new way of using the artist as a catalyst in working situations—in the factory, in the laboratory, in the office. He and his wife founded the Artists Placement Group and groups of young artists have gone into industry not to create works of art but to question the basis of everyday working life. Naseem Khan reports

above: artists meet businessmen at Düsseldorf

ARTISTS ARE a troublesome and inconvenient commodity in our society, hard to place and disconcerting to cope with. And if the term "artist in residence" at a university has a slight air of the circus animal, then artists in industry seems yet another absurd juxtaposition.

There have been contacts between the two areas: industrial materials like plastics find their way regularly to art schools, firms like Stuyvesant sponsor awards and scholarships in a Medici-like manner, EAT (Experiments in Art and Technology) has evolved a system for bringing artists and engineers together on specific projects for which the artists lack the basic technological know-how. But these are all short-term relationships; and the giver and receiver maintain their distance.

All of them are—lock, stock and barrel — relationships that the Artists Placement Group (APG) rejects. APG is both ambitious and visionary. Its concern is far broader—a creative involvement between art and industry, ("industry" being any commercial venture from Shell to Weekend Television or whatever). Its hope is to draw the artist out of his traditional isolation and place him, as an active and respected force, in the centre of twentieth-century technology.

It functions in a sense as a marriage agency. What it does is to match up, carefully, individual artists with specific industries. At present it has arranged 11 or so marriages. Among them are Stuart Brisley at Hille, Andrew Dipper and Ian Breakwell on an Esso tanker, Leonard Hessing at ICI, Garth Evans at the British Steel Corporation. And, as in the best marriages, both sides go into the arrangement expecting no concrete benefit. "It is understood," says the APG contract firmly, "that the artist is not committed to devising any work of art, product or idea." If any does result, then it is a byproduct; what is important is the relationship itself.

Put in terms of a hypothetical businessman, the proposal is staggering. For what it comes down to is, "We'd like you to give a completely free hand to this artist. He probably won't produce anything, though we hope he will change your status quo. Oh, and we'd also like you to pay him £2,000 a year plus materials and full facilities." It makes refreshing nonsense of all the usual concepts of hire and service, and of artist and industry to boot.

And if that had been APG's only achievement, it would have been enough. But APG also has a 20-year plan.

The idea was first formulated in 1966 by John and Barbara Latham. For a while work on it amounted to questioning, research, discovery, and discussion. Barbara was given a regular day's teaching at St Martin's College, where she explored students' own ideas of their future rôle in society. At the same time she began hesitantly contacting industrialists and sounding reactions. The Arts Council responded with similar tentativeness by giving them £60 to print a publicity brochure. By 1968 they were ready to stage a symposium at the Mermaid Theatre sponsored by the Lord Mayor of London and attended by a generous sprinkling of industrialists and art establishmentarians.

"Our biggest blockage right at the beginning," Barbara said, "was the idea of patronage. There was the firm idea that art needed supporting, that it was a luxury, that the paintings and the objects should be bought, but none that the man himself had anything to give, or that it should be a mutual benefit rather than a one-sided thing."

The problem was, and still is, one of linguistics. "The term 'artist,'" John said, "tends to refer to people who made pictures or made sculptures or in any case did something which was a result of their specifically not being related to the social situation. But artists have an activity that has to be acknowledged as having some consequence."

In the past five years they've managed to gain some acceptance of that fact. Interested firms slowly increase; their Arts Council grant is now £3,000 (though still too little for their needs). Recently the Kunsthalle in Düsseldorf invited them over to stage a three-day exhibition at which they met German businessmen. In December they will be holding an exhibition at the Hayward Gallery.

It's difficult to pin down results of the APG programme—and certainly an exercise disapproved of by the Lathams. "What kind of civilisation has ever derived from this kind of priority for the useful or the product?" asked John with strict purism. Leonard Hessing also saw the contact as, "a kind of cumulative thing which doesn't always in the end to have yield a profit, unlike the product. It's purely to enlarge the scope of living within those rather rigid systems. And it can take so many shapes and forms anyhow." In his case scientists with whom he was working at ICI became deeply involved in his explorations of colour and came up with counter-suggestions. One of them constructed his own model to illustrate his arguments, with a delight and nostalgia that, said Leonard, was obviously a rare experience.

This is the ideal situation, to arouse any reaction that makes people define themselves as individuals rather than work-units. The artist in such a situation is a catalyst. He represents a foreign attitude, he's a determined non-specialist in a world of fragmented responsibilities. And, in the same way that the introduction of even the smallest extra element into an equation alters the result, so APG believes the presence of an artist must change the status quo.

Stuart Brisley's personal brief at Hille was to become involved with workers at shop floor level, which he chose as "the most extreme area." Among other things he painted the machines according to the men's suggestions, less as a work of art than as a device for stirring up ideas of being able to influence their surroundings. He also noticed that information boards only existed in managerial areas and started them in the shops for people to put up the information which they considered important. What will come out of his time there, which has just ended, he is loth to say. He is not sure how much he has accomplished for the workers but feels he himself has learnt a lot.

"One looks around," John Latham says carefully, "for ways and means to point up the assumptions behind the whole outfit that people spend nearly all of their lives committed to by a series of rules. If you get back far enough and look at your situation, you will see what it is actually about. Whereas if you live on the surface you will never actually see it. You'll only see the little bits and pieces that surround you. And everyone at the moment is listening to the people on the ground with them, and waiting to hear from somebody who's just a bit off it."

The firms involved also avoid discussing concrete results. For Hille, their association with APG is "in some small way . . . an attempt to bridge the gap between the artist and the society we live in." The British Steel Corporation representative feels that "a lot can be done by (the artist) just being himself. If he manages to strike up some kind of working relationship in a particular place with the work people this could be very fruitful. I think that any way in which industry can make a bridge between two groups of people who at the moment really speak completely different languages is valuable."

Naturally the APG scheme is open to criticism, particularly a Left-wing view that would see it as assuaging situations but leaving basic causes of discontent untouched. Yes, said John Latham, serenely, he does remember having a conversation with Gustav Metzger about it at the time of the Destruction in Art Symposium, "and he at the time was very disagreeable about what I was suggesting — this legal and accepted treaty between artists and industry." But the attitude leaves him largely unscathed: "Left wing" and "Right wing" he sees as mere stratified habits of thought that have little to do with change. The system is not to be changed by smashing it.

review

ALBERT HALL

Meirion Bowen

Tippett opera

EACH OF Sir Michael Tippett's operas has a short scherzo-like second act that brings us to the crux of the drama, a confrontation of inner and outer realities. In the case of "King Priam" we move from the external aggression of the Trojan War to the tent of sulking, introspective Achilles, whose partial rediscovery of his manhood here fatally diverts the course of the battle. With "The Knot Garden" we find a similar point of rest midway through the second act, where the maze of colliding personalities comes to a halt, and our attention is focused on Dov and Thea, the characters most absorbed in dreams and fantasy.

The second act of "The Midsummer Marriage" is more elaborate formally, but its lucidity and immediacy of appeal are never in doubt. It adapts well to the concert hall, so it was good to hear it again at Saturday's Prom at the Royal Albert Hall (also broadcast on Radio 3)—especially as the performers were almost exactly those to be heard in Covent Garden's complete performance of the work, transferred from the stage to disc by Philips, an album now selling astonishingly well in the United States as well as in this country.

The central ballet, of course, is the chief hallmark of this act of the opera, involving the protagonist-lovers, Mark and Jenifer, symbolically in the action, though they are not present on stage. Even in the fifties, when this, Tippett's first opera, was nearly buried beneath controversy, its "ritual dances" of the four seasons and four elements, each dance a symbolic, sexual trance sequence throughout which the female hunts the male, were recognised as being amongst his most brilliant and idiosyncratic creations. Furthermore, the magical enchantment of the music lifts on to a higher plane the mundane dialogue between the other lovers, Jack and Bella. They become our links with the inner world of consciousness portrayed in the ballet.

Stuart Burrows, as Jack, sang with customary conviction, and the radiant voiced Sheila Armstrong stepped into Bella's shoes as if they were always meant for her. The Royal Opera House Chorus—whose unaccompanied madrigalian contribution frames the act—ought to have been placed more in the distance to give the required off-stage effect. In the playing of the Covent Garden Orchestra under Colin Davis, there was a mixture of cool delicacy and thrust that bespoke total commitment to the work.

Tippett's second act procedures to some extent follow the example of Wagner in "Die Meistersinger" and "Parsifal," and it was apt that some extracts from the former work should be included in this concert—especially the prelude to act three, which has comparable breadth of vision and richness of texture. Schubert's Fifth Symphony and Mozart's clarinet concerto (with Gervase de Peyer as soloist) were effective in contrast to so much romantic midsummer magic.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

The Guardians

REVIEWING IS, of necessity, mostly a first-night affair, snatching at the one-off play, documentary and the like as they whisk into oblivion (well, until next summer hols) and fitting the first nights of new series therefore into the same pattern. But television programmes, like stage performances, can and even should change with time, and so can one's view of them. So it seems worth, just for a change, offering a mid-term report on a couple of the Saturday-night regulars now they have found their stride.

"The Guardians," London Weekend's not-too-futuristic political adventure, has reached episode four of thirteen. The opening one I found strong on action and production values, good on straight tension-building entertainment, but with seeds of doubt on the possibility of maintaining the cogency of its political thinking in such a context. The emphasis has now changed. This episode, the second by John Bowen, brought us in the closing seconds to the assassination of the Home Secretary, skewered by a smiling subversive at the grand opening of a new prison. But up to then this, like last week's, was very much a talk-in. Development of character and narrative are now tersely done, and highly allusive.

This, of course, is in principle one of the great advantages of the series—one thinks of the confidence of some of the "Softly, Softly" and "Power Game" writers with years of character-growth to build on. But I rather suspect—and who would ever have expected the day would come?—that here we have a series that is over-ambitious. I can't help thinking that a lot of viewers not having my advantage of a quick advance run-down on the general development will be having a tough time sorting out the characters and relationships. And if you are worrying about the story, will you take in the twists—however neatly done—of the philosophy of government? The proof of the pudding, I suppose, will be in the rating.

A quick flip to BBC-1 and you catch Michael Parkinson chatting on. Here, there has been one prompt development from the format he started with: the pop group went, leaving just Marian Montgomery's smoky song - spot as relief from the talk. It seems to me the right balance. A bit of a breather is quite welcome in fifty minutes' natter, but two just fractured the continuity.

I still feel Parkinson has not quite cracked the problems of this sort of show, but he does seem to have a better chance than most. The talk is relaxed, but concerned; he does seem interested in what is being said, and Saturday's talk between, in the end, Denis Norden, Kenneth Tynan, and Rod Steiger got running well enough to be allowed a slight over-run.

Even so, considering the time for preparation I think we can expect more. It is really not good enough for Parkinson to bring on Tynan to talk about permissiveness in the aftermath of the "Oz" trial and for the first birthday of "Oh! Calcutta!" without having seen his show. And in the light of the references to pre-show drinks, it seems a bit of a waste to lead Steiger in with some pretty desultory show-biz chat about his career: the benefits of warm-ups could be to plunge us, the viewers, right into the middle of the man's mind in full flight. Still "Parkinson" seems to be moving in the right direction.

DAUMIER'S UNDERSTATEMENT OF OUTRAGE

Brian Petrie reviews the Paris Commune exhibition at the V & A

"L'EMPIRE c'est la paix," promised Napoleon III. One of the most effective political comments in the Victoria and Albert Museum's exhibition of caricatures is Daumier's, where the Emperor's words stand as caption to a forcefully composed lithograph depicting the smoking ruins of a bombarded town. Daumier was one of the few draughtsmen working at the time who realised that the most effective way of treating the monstrous events of 1870-71 in France was understatement.

France indeed lacked a large body of experienced political caricaturists, there having been little scope for the practice of their art before the relaxation of the press laws in 1868. Daumier, who had already been active at the time of the 1830 revolution, had the advantage not only of a unique talent, but also of a wealth of experience denied to men who had grown up under the censorship of the Second Empire. Apart from Daumier, "Cham," and "Gill" few were able to maintain a consistently high standard of work. Yet—as Susan Lambert points out in the elegantly produced booklet the museum has issued to accompany the exhibition—140 new newspapers appeared after the 1868 liberalisation, and a further 70 new publications were issued during the seven-week existence of the Commune. Most of these were short-lived enough.

Both the Republican Government of National Defence, which succeeded the Empire, and the Commune were guilty of contradicting their expressed policies on press freedom by the suppression of numerous publications, though it is also true that the creators of "ce vomissement de caricatures," as one of the clerical party expressed it, risked losing their new freedom by over-reaching themselves. The demand for information and for comment was such that a great deal of inferior and opportunist work appeared, and the numerous lithographic workshops of Paris sought the greatest advantage from the situation.

None of which detracts from the exceptional historic interest of the material exhibited. The extremes of political partisanship, the circumstances of life in Paris under siege, the activities and attitude of the Prussians, the continuing optimism of the French in spite of a series of shattering defeats are all reflected in these prints, which make Tenniel's bland personifications of the warring nations (for "Punch") appear, by contrast, terrifyingly smug. But even the French work does not provide one with more than a relatively superficial sense of the emotions, the political passions and the squalid realities of Parisian life at that time.

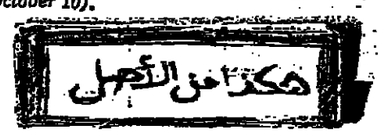
Unlike the visual propaganda of later wars and revolutions, that of the French in 1870 still relied almost exclusively on a witty concept as the vehicle for its message. One has to reconstruct the emotional realities behind this clever use of imagery and the caricaturists's desire to entertain. "Castigat *ridendo mores*" seems an inadequate principle when the commentator is confronted with events of this kind. In fact it is not possible to capture the atmosphere of French life at that time merely from this evidence. Most of the data is indicated in this well-selected exhibition, but the caricaturist's mode of humorous detachment transfers everything to a too exclusively intellectual plane.

Daumier's marvellous "*Ceci a tué cela*," where the affirmatives hovering over a Parisian ballot-box (indicating the city's wish to continue the war) are contrasted with a corpse-strewn plain, is one of the very few items in this exhibition where the graphic style contributes as much to the impact of the lithograph as does the concept. For once, in fact, the concept is truly *embodied*, and the tragedy is conveyed with superb directness.

Among the major protagonists, Gambetta's pop-eyed radicalism was treated for the most part with respect. He is compared, to his advantage, with the pusillanimous Favre, who recognised the inevitability of an armistice. Thiers, wreathed in smiles, was a frequent victim of the predominantly left-wing caricaturists. Photographs of many of the leading personalities are included in the exhibition, and it can be seen how draughtsmen took advantage, in Thiers's case, of a phiz apt to the expression of suave hypocrisy.

The star of the show is undoubtedly the ill-fated Emperor himself. Napoleon III had declared war with a proclamation which equated international politics with a duellist's code. ("National honour, violently provoked, rises up as an irresistible force, takes precedence over all other interests and assumes sole governance of the nation and its destinies.") After his surrender to the Prussians he bore the brunt of the most malicious, the most scurrilous of the caricatures, at a time when he was as incapable of defending his own honour as the nation's. Not only did Napoleon suffer from piles (he was attributed, as a personal emblem, an enema), not only did he have the reputation of a cuckold—both gratuitous bonuses from the caricaturists' point of view—but as the nephew of the great Bonaparte, the leader of a disastrous campaign, and the loser of a throne, he became the scapegoat of the French nation, the personification of French humiliation. To him could be attributed the whole debacle: this attitude is crystalised in a caricature where the breechless *péteur*, crowned with ironic laurel, is gripped by a pair of tongs and dropped across the Rhine. "Joli cadeau fait à la Prusse!"

("The Franco-Prussian war and the Commune in caricature 1870-71" at the Victoria and Albert Museum until October 10).



records

ANATOMY OF MUSIC

Edward Greenfield: classical

AFTER ALL the knocking Ken Russell has had over the past week or so, it is good to welcome his first recording project. In the first of the "Ken Russell Series" on the Unicorn label he has sponsored a prompt recording of one of the most individual new works from a British composer in years, Peter Maxwell Davies's "Vesalii Icones" (Unicorn RHS 307). The record amply confirms what I felt at the first performance at the Queen Elizabeth Hall that this strangest of cello concertos has the quality of communicating deeply, even when the composer is being perversely obscure.

In other words any critic would be foolhardy to say he "understands" "Vesalii Icones" in the way he understands a Beethoven Quartet, but as with most new music that proves to be lasting the emotional landmarks are there. Davies has the great quality of presenting strikingly memorable visions, and this one is as unforgettable as his portrait of George III in his "Songs for a Mad King." He started from a series of agonising anatomical drawings by Vesalius (date 1543), relating them to the Stations of the Cross. He conceived a ballet for a solo dancer, each movement starting from the appropriate Vesalius pose. Against this he placed the cello in a continuous virtuoso solo reflecting on the dancer's movements. "It had to be the cello, because that instrument with its taut strings and shape suggested one of those awful torsoes stretched out in the Vesalius illustrations."

As I had hoped, the music stands up on its own even away from the dancer's presentation of the Crucifixion story. The only trouble is that without visual help the structure of the music will be less clear to most listeners. The landmarks are plain enough, culminating in a forcibly shocking resurrection to the music of a fox-trot—Antichrist, not Christ Himself the survivor. Davies's own notes — the same as in the concert programme — cover one or two of the fourteen stations in admirable detail, but for the most part present gloriously baffling statements ripe for Pseud's Corner. Heaven preserve us from composers who try to explain their own music. Jennifer Ward-Clarke is the passionately committed cello soloist, accompanied by the Fires of London in full blaze.

It is a good test of new music whether it survives translation to the gramophone, and in an idiom far less astringent than Davies's Nicholas Maw has had similarly consistent success on record. The latest disc (Argo ZRG 676) from Norman Del Mar and the English Chamber Orchestra couples two sumptuously warm-hearted works for large chamber groups—the Sinfonia and the Sonata for strings and two horns. Like Davies, Maw is most successful when spreading his ideas on a large canvas. There is nothing skimpy about the arguments and material here and through everything a joy in sheer sound.

A composer of the same generation, if obviously not of the same originality, is the pianist, John Ogdon. His Piano Concerto is a flamboyant romantic piece, confidently planned and with rich colourful writing for the orchestra. I wish all composers were as uninhibited. There are echoes of Soviet music, which makes the coupling of Shostakovich's Second Piano Concerto—one of the most vivid of modern concertos, here superbly played—very apt. (HMV ASD 2709.)

MILES BEHIND

Sam Peters: Jazz

TOO MUCH HAS been made of rock's revitalising influence on jazz. The whole-hearted espousal of jazz-rock has invigorated those drummers who were content to mark time in 4/4 and 3/4. But from the late fifties, Elvin Jones, behind John Coltrane's rhythmic experiments, and percussionists with Ornette Coleman groups and Bill Evans trios, have not needed a prod from pop music to avoid complacency.

Front-line jazz musicians have taken to the hybrid idiom because the naïve harmonies and ostinato bass patterns of rock happened to coincide with a jazz trend which reduced the influence of chords and put the emphasis on rhythmic melody and pedal points. Herbie Hancock's "Fat Albert Rotunda" album, among others, showed how happily avant garde soloists could lean on rock patterns.

Not surprisingly, when you study his recorded history, Miles Davis has avidly embraced rock. Alternate takes on Charlie Parker reissues illustrate the difference of approach between Davies and his mentor. The alto saxist was a fluent and instinctive improviser who could find his way through any harmonic maze; the trumpeter liked to stretch melodic phrases over the chord changes. Parker had a new idea for every take; the younger man used new takes to refine the phrase he first thought of.

Davis's first live double album, recorded in San Francisco in the late fifties, stamped him as repetitive in extended solos, weak in ideas, strong in tone. Later collaborations with arranger Gil Evans, notably on "Miles Ahead," and "Porgy and Bess," provided a cushion of sound on which his fragmented solos thrived. He uses electric rock settings to a similar end. On his recording Jack Johnson (CBS stereo 70089), he blows hot and cold over a welter of sound from guitar, keyboards, bass guitar and percussion. There are only two tracks on the LP and neither has form or dynamics. Continually on the verge of self parody, Davis grows tedious.

Flautist Herbie Mann browses in the same field for much of Memphis Two-Step (Atlantic 2400 127 Super), but avoids monotony on the lively title tune, a 12-bar blues in country style. And Eddie Harris, a tenor saxist who lives in the higher register of his instrument, is also a captive of his low-key rock rhythm section on Free Speech (Atlantic 2466013 Select). His nonstop sound patterns on free numbers, "Pentrology" and the composition which gave the LP a name, suggest he would be worth hearing in a more uncompromising setting.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

An ardent Marketeer; tipped as 'Britain's first woman Prime Minister;' a young politician—profile of Shirley Williams by Linda Christmas



picture of Shirley Williams by Peter Johns

There's a Socialist climber in the House

'TIS A PITY she's a politician. If Shirley Vivien Teresa Brittain Williams were doing some other kind of job one would not think twice about cocooning her in compliments. She seems so nice; real Simon Pure. But such is the nature of the protagonists in Buchan's "Greatest and most honourable adventure" that it is necessary to treat warily. The more winsome they seem the more wily they are.

In Shirley Williams's case, surely this cannot be so. After all, she hardly goes out of her way to make you like her. She's generally late for appointments, not a ploy to produce sweet thoughts.

She arrives, steaming along dark flurry, as the Commons attendant sees she would, or gently whistling if she is in the more relaxing atmosphere of her home. Instead of apologising she announces that she has just 20 minutes to spare before the next appointment. Our first meeting was curtailed in favour of the dentist and our second turned out to be a "morning in the life of . . ." as I dogged her footsteps darting in a question here and there, while she showed a party of school children the wonders of Westminster and paid a much needed visit to her hairdresser.

But this was to see Mrs Williams at her best: unpretentious, easy-going, relaxed, and full of youthful energy. So youthful in fact that it was easy to lose her among a crowd of teenagers. It was only her euphuistic voice which enabled me to keep track. "Can anyone tell me why the Tudor rose is both red and white?" "The chap in the mod cap is the leader of the Prussians. . . ."

It is difficult to believe she is 41; she seems to belong to an all-purpose generation and with enviable agility can adapt to any age group, any situation. Depending on your vantage point, she could be the kind of girl mothers hope their sons will bring home, "Labour's leading lady," or even Britain's first woman Prime Minister.

I'm not sure many mothers would take their ambitions any further if they could see her London pad. It is functional, drab and chaotic.

Mrs Williams is aware of the mess, but resents wasting time keeping it tidy. The same applies to her appearance, which everyone criticises in the same breath as they praise her abilities and achievements. "I'm only prepared to spend 10 minutes dressing, so what can you expect?"

But there is more to it than time. Shirley Williams wasn't noted for sartorial elegance before politics made off with her life. At Oxford, Isis labelled her a "Shetland pony" and described her at a union party "wearing a loud yellow and blue striped dress, little tarty high-heeled shoes and the wrong sort of jewellery." Freudians will feast on the fact that her mother, the pacifist author, Vera Brittain, was elegant, tidy and punctual. "So punctual that we had to catch every train with half an hour to spare. So now I do it with less than a minute."

Oddly enough, Mrs Williams says her lack of interest in her appearance is symptomatic of her desire to be inconspicuous. "I don't like to be recognised. I will go to a memorial service in an old mac and sit at the back. You might well say why am I in public life at all. I just don't understand it myself. Perhaps it is because I have confidence in my mind but not in the way I look." For all that, she is quite an extrovert.

And Shirley Williams is extremely able. This was apparent from early childhood, even though the war and her mother's desire for her daughter to experience a good social mix of schools meant that she had a chequered and interrupted education. Her eight schools varied from "a crummy Dame school to a really tough LCC elementary school," and included a spell in America where she and her elder brother were sent to avoid the feared invasion. Both her parents were on the Gestapo black-list for making anti-Hitler speeches.

At 16 she enrolled in the Labour League of Youth. At 17, from St Paul's School, she got a scholarship to Oxford. "My first wish was the London School of Economics, but I got a place at Oxford and thought I'd be daft not to take it especially as it meant I didn't have to take 'A' levels and could leave school a year early. I didn't like school. I didn't go for the discipline. I also needed to get away from home; to go somewhere where no one knew my parents."

The answer lay in milking cows on an Essex community farm and in being a waitress in Newcastle. Around this point, the unruly, inimitable Miss Catlin became a Catholic.

Oxford was a ball. She fell in love as often as possible, became an Isis Idol, almost had her scholarship taken away and achieved her first "first" when she became chairman of the University Labour party. After a year in America studying trade unions, Shirley Catlin came back to London to try her hand at "human interest" journalism on the "Daily Mirror," "but when they discovered that I was no Anona Winn they sacked me."

It was now 1954 and time for her to make her first bid for Parliament in a byelection at Harwich. She was 24 and it took 10 years and three more fights to get there. Meanwhile she pursued her writing career with the "Financial Times," married Bernard Williams, whom she had known at Oxford and who was now a philosophy don, went to Ghana, became the first woman General Secretary of the Fabian Society, and had her daughter "Becky."

Her husband has been described as the perfect political partner. He is a Labour voter, "quite interested in politics," but with a sufficiently strong belief in what his wife is doing to put up with a disorganised domestic life.

Once inside Westminster the achievements continued to accumulate. Within a year she was PPS to the Minister of Health and within two years Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour. Next stop, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, followed by the same position at the Home Office. Since October, 1970 she has been Shadow Minister of Health and Social Security.

Wilsonian musical chairs did not make it easy for her to leave her mark on any of these departments. But it did give her the opportunity to learn to handle deputations skilfully—so skilfully that, at times, both sides came away thinking that they had her on their side—and to become known and generally liked by civil servants. They discovered that she was an "ideas" person and one who is frustrated by practicalities. "She is more concerned with how to create God's kingdom here on earth than whether or not it is possible," is one view. Others found her accessible, emotionally equable, challenging, compassionate, intelligent and, above all, hard-working.

But such qualities in excess can bring problems. Mrs Williams allowed her compassion full rein at the Home Office. When she received a letter which appealed to her she would reach for the phone and ask the writer in for a chat. Such disregard for procedure may be endearing, but it could clog the works. Her intellectual approach made her the scourge of many departments. She sniffed suspiciously at everything and asked question after question until she was satisfied. Such thoroughness, however, tended to lead to over-involvement. Each case and every problem received the same treatment, causing her to lose sight of priorities: decisions got delayed.

"No, I don't find decision making difficult. Administrative decisions, decisions based on facts rather than opinions, are no problem at all. Although subjective decisions, decisions on political points where you have to gauge the reactions of others, are much more difficult."

She has in mind the Common Market. Although a supporter of it since the late fifties, when she wrote a pamphlet, "The Common Market and its forerunners," the current issue has caused a great deal of heart searching.

On the principle that politicians should be able to get interested in any field, Mrs Williams has enjoyed her stays in all departments.

She is now putting up a brave fight in the enormously complicated jungle of Social Services, but it is not the brilliant appointment everyone thought it to be. Her social idealism should have made this field her forte, but it isn't. Her mind is not the kind to master the technicalities of pensions at a stroke. Such detail depresses her. Her dearest wish may be to abolish poverty, but not by fiddling around with free school milk and Family Income Supplements.

Shirley Williams loves economics, though few people seem to realise it. (She read philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford). "I wish I could have been in the Treasury in a learning situation—as Minister of State for example. But it is too late now. . . ." In an ideal world she would now like to become a kind of female Geoffrey Rippon, not just because she is a pro-Marketeer but because it combines her twin loves—economics and foreign affairs. On a more realistic plane she thinks she might make Minister of Education.

"No, not Prime Minister, or any of the four top jobs, because I'm not sure I want them; I'm not sure I'm prepared to make the sacrifices necessary to get them." The all-consuming nature of political life is undoubtedly a bother to her—"I wish they could get this damn place organised to function from 10-8 p.m."—but it is difficult to believe that a woman whose whole life has been geared to politics—whose earliest recollection is not just falling off a swing, but listening to her parents talking about the burning of the Reichstag—is not prepared to sacrifice a little more.

The denial seems far more likely to stem from irritation at being labelled a possible future leader. "Shirley Williams is one of those very rare women who could become PM (and perhaps should) without losing a scrap of her good nature and charm and without thinking any the better of herself for it," said the "Times" a year ago. (The Editor was at Oxford with her.)

Without a crystal ball, political forecasting is hazardous, especially for a woman who has hardly yet been put to the test of a Front Bencher.

The stand she took last week on the Common Market might have made her for the time being unpopular with some members of the party but can scarcely have damaged her long-term prospects. Ian Aitken reported: "Both pro- and anti-Marketeers said later that Mrs Williams's contribution was the most effective and moving statement of the Marketeers' case they had heard in months."

In the House she is respected for her seriousness which fortunately she manages to carry lightly. She has made few enemies and has an indefinable quality which makes one feel like trusting her, or at least giving her the benefit of the doubt.

Her rise so far has been steady and effortless and the fact that she has not had to struggle may account for her lack of the aggression and ruthlessness which usually ear-marks those destined for the top. Those not in the Williams camp think her rise has been solely due to fortuitous circumstances. She came to the fore when Labour's fortunes were seriously on the decline because she was one of the few Ministers who were able to put wholehearted conviction behind the "old-fashioned Labour message." Members of this camp dismiss the idea of her becoming PM as "ludicrous" but on the whole list weaknesses—lack of power-game decisiveness and authority on the floor of the House—which could be rectified with a few more years in office.

She has one "hidden" political disadvantage: she is a Catholic. Ladbrokes quoted her odds on becoming Prime Minister four years ago as 500/1. Today they say they have risen to 33/1. But, when I reminded their political expert that she is RC, he doubled the odds to 66/1. Still pretty fair: but Shirley Williams is adamant about her ambitions. "My career so far has been an endless series of lucky events. I was staggered to find myself in the Shadow Cabinet. This sort of luck runs out and the going gets tougher and tougher." And just to show how dispensable politics is she adds that she has already thought about alternatives: "Educational administration . . . Edward Boyle did it. I am a Fellow of Somerville and a visiting Fellow of Nuffield . . . if you get far enough in public life as a woman such appointments are not difficult to get."

Jill Tweedie will return next week.





CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

SPEAKING OF FRIENDLY banks, as we were a few weeks ago, another example of the cooperative and helpful disposition of the banking community has cropped up. If for instance you want to determine the credit-worthiness of one of your friends, colleagues, competitors or enemies, you have only to ask and quite a lot will be revealed. It is known in the business as a "banker's reference." The only initial information needed is the subject's bank.

The procedure, as David Tench, the Consumers' Association's legal adviser, has demonstrated, is distressingly simple. He got his secretary to write to her bank asking for a reference on him, Tench. The secretary's bank wrote to Tench's bank which then wrote back with the required information. The reference did not, of course, give a breakdown of Tench's statement but it did make his general financial standing abundantly clear.

The sinister part, as Tench sees it, is that anybody can get a reference on anybody else without the consent of the person whose finances are being examined. Theoretically it means that if you pay a parking fine by cheque, thereby revealing your bank and branch, the borough council, police or whoever is in a highly advantageous position to find out a bit more about the colour of your account. Not, indeed, that Checkout would want to raise undue doubts about the inquiring spirit of these institutions, but bank customers might feel a bit happier about the situation if they were told who was asking about their money and why.

CHECKOUT READERS will be relieved to know that a new slimming technique has, in the words of the advertisement, reached London. Actually it has been here for a year but let that pass. It is called Passive Diathermic Reduction—known as PDR so as not to confuse us. "We guarantee that you will lose not less than five inches in your first 60-minute treatment. . . . You only pay for the inches you lose so phone now for your appointment for a free figure analysis."

A Checkout reporter obediently went along for an analysis and was shown into very smooth premises on an upper floor just off Oxford Street.

After a bit she was taken into an interview room and her figure was analysed. In the process she was asked a lot of questions about whether she was an insomniac and whether she had changed jobs recently. Finally they got down to the matter of her waistline and she was told she could do with losing weight everywhere except her wrists and ankles. Fifteen inches in all.

"They said I'd need 28 visits, three times a week for nine weeks. They said I'd need four PDRs which is wrapping you up in warm clothes. All the time I could hear this bumping and groaning coming from next door and I asked if it was an exercise class. She said: 'Oh they're very mild exercises. And we have a doctor here who's a gynaecologist.' I mean, what would a gynaecologist be doing in a place like that?" (The clinic later said: "Nothing. She's a doctor who happens to be a qualified gynaecologist.")

"And anyway . . . *exercises* . . . I'd been expecting machines so you could just lie there and all the fat would melt away. Then she said it would cost £127 and I said I'd have to think about it. She said: 'Is it the money?' I said: 'What do you think?' So she said they had a special reduced rate which would be about £47." Which works out at around £8 per inch or £3 if you take the cut-price rate.

Figure Beauty Clinic says that they run two courses, the £47 job consisting of only 12 visits with no written guarantee about inch loss: "The system is one of heat and tension," said a Figure Beauty consultant. "The woman is wrapped in rubber padding which works electrically. It's completely passive. She doesn't feel anything, no vibration, only a slight sense of warmth.

"I suppose in a lump sum it does sound rather expensive but you've got to consider what you're getting—your PDR, your massage, exercises sauna bath. No; they're not mentioned in the advertisement but every woman is told about them on her first visit." In fact the £127 is the hire purchase price; cash down it costs £96.50; interest rate approximately 33 per cent.

But doesn't the advertisement suggest that if you can lose five inches in 60 minutes, you could lose 15 inches in three hours or thereabouts? It certainly doesn't say anything about nine weeks: "Oh well, that would be impossible. You have to start with the exercises and it's only on your third visit that you have your first PDR. The body has got to be toned up."

House of Lords Westminster

27th. July, 1971

Sir,

One of the newest offerings to the housewife is 'part-baked' bread which, if we are to believe the advertising, is equal in quality to genuine home-baked bread, like grandmother used to make. One company spent over £300,000 last year to impress this claim upon the public.

Yet, according to a senior executive with a company which markets this product, part-baked bread can't really live up to its advertising. All the customer is getting for her money is hot bread, and "you could get that by shoving a normal packaged loaf into the oven". And it would be 25 pence cheaper! Apparently part-baked bread doesn't have a natural flavour because the yeast has been killed, thus causing the loaf to sink and not to rise, and there is no real cooking-smell. The senior executive went on, with engaging frankness, to state that he would be only too glad to drop the whole thing. "If the other companies would take theirs off the market, we would be only too glad to do the same with outs"

I take this information from an editorial in a recent issue of Campaign, a publication devoted to news about advertising, and which certainly cannot be accused of having a bias against advertisers. It seems to me to be impossible to disagree with the conclusion drawn by the same leader which is: "When the Conservative government axed the Consumer Council last year, it was serving notice that it felt the housewife was sufficiently well protected against sophisticated marketing and persuasion techniques - and that anyway, she should stand on her own feet in a competative society. It appears now that the Government's trust was misplaced. Obviously there are still those who will unashamedly abuse and manipulate the freedom of the marketplace at the expense of the consumer".

Yours faithfully,

Willis

(Lord Willis)

THE GUARDIAN
London Monday August 2 1971

The Upper Clyde commune

The workers at John Brown's are trying to keep their shipyard alive, in spite of its bankruptcy. What they are doing is brave, but it has only the slenderest chance of success. Unless they can build ships more quickly, cheaply, and profitably than before — and persuade banks, steelmakers, shipowners, and the Government to take them seriously — then their experiment will fail. At heart they must know this. What they are doing, in truth, is no more than a political demonstration and an attempt to keep their spirits up. After the cruel history of Clydeside in the depression years, they deserve every sympathy. But most of them would much prefer security in their jobs.

In passing, it should be said that 99 per cent of the shipyard men must be disgusted by the bombing of Mr John Davies's home. However much they detest his policies, they will recognise that this kind of protest is counter-productive. Whether the Angry Brigade's work or not, it is a crazy act and will bring benefit to nobody. Even the American experience suggests that bombers, in the end, neither win support nor generate the confrontations that they seek.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, in today's Commons debate on the Clyde, would do well to look ahead in practical terms. He had hailed the takeover of the Clydebank yard as "historic," but he must know as well as anyone that it can be only short-lived. The previous company, Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, died after less than three years because of an acute cash crisis. What could save a worker-controlled company from the same fate, even if legal means to launch it could be found? Admittedly the old company was saddled with an unbearable burden from the beginning — including, if the Advisory Group's figures are to be believed, losses on previous contracts of £12 millions (instead of £3.5 millions) and losses on new contracts which came to £9.8 millions, instead of £4.8 millions. On top of that the labour force was not streamlined from the start as it should have been; nor were rival unions welded into a single team until the twelfth hour, when the end was already at hand. And the company inherited yards on congested sites, with no space for a logical sequence of prefabrication units and assembly bays. The Clyde yards are a monument to the Victorian era, both in their layout and in the legacy of their industrial relations. Physically they contrast painfully with postwar Japanese yards, with unlimited space and weatherproof assembly sheds. In labour relations neither the Clyde's past nor Japan can provide a useful precedent, though Fairfield and the experience of UCS since February might.

Unless a credible case can be made at once, the experiment in workers' control will have to be abandoned quickly. It will only delay reconstruction of the group. Even if a case could be made, it would surely have to be along lines parallel with those that the liquidator and the Government now propose. The order book is too thin and the costs too high to keep all the yards going. Work will have to be concentrated at the least-congested site —Fairfield's yard at Govan. Two-shift working, with a third shift for maintenance, will have to be introduced. This is the only way to use the yards economically and compete with Japanese and other rival delivery dates.

All this implies redundancies, though with the hope that the lower Clyde yards and the Yarrow naval yard will absorb a fair number of men. It also carries a warning for yards on the Tyne and Mersey. In terms of Clyde history, and especially for John Brown's yard, where all three Queens and many other great liners were built, it is a sudden and tragic curtain-fall. In truth, though, much of Glasgow and the neighbouring Clydeside towns would be better demolished and rebuilt with new housing and new industry. The deeply depressing aspect is that neither this Government nor its predecessors have shown any sign of being able to attract enough new enterprise to West Central Scotland.

The Arab way with an ally

Most developing nations have made the point to the great powers at one time or another that interference in their internal affairs—real or imagined—will not be tolerated. This has been the burden of the message of the executions and numerous arrests of Communists in the Sudan, after the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Numeiri. The Sudanese leader's reaction to Soviet and East European complaints about his activities has been to indicate that Soviet advisers are about to leave and to warn the Soviet Union to end its attacks on his regime. In doing so, he is arguing, on his own terms, that a Soviet-Sudanese relationship should be a two way affair, and that it needs the efforts of both sides to keep it going. This will be seen as relevant to Arab-Soviet relations as a whole.

The Soviet Union must be disappointed in what has happened. In giving total support to the Arabs against Israel they should have been onto a winner. It has been no difficult task for them to emerge in a better light for the Arabs beside the United States, seen as the evil supplier of hostile equipment to an aggressive Israel. The mood of self-proclaimed revolutionary, socialist Arab governments should superficially have matched easily with that of the Soviet Union. The anti-imperialist line adopted by most Arab states should have given it a head start. And in strategic terms, Soviet naval deployment in the Mediterranean, and access to air and naval bases in Arab countries along the shore have been major gains since the war of June 1967. Sudan has shown, however, that the Soviet policies have their fragile corners.

Sudan's decision to join the Federation of Arab Republics (of Egypt, Libya and Syria) gives its actions wider significance. Implicit is the approval they must have. They also confirm a recurrent tendency in the Arab world to deal severely with people suspected of Communism—no matter how woolly the definition of this term. The persecution of Communists in Sudan also demonstrates that, when it matters, outside powers can have only marginal influence on internal politics. In Egypt, the Soviet Union has extensive control over the armed forces and certain sectors of the economy. This naturally brings with it some general influence on policies. But when President Sadat had his clean-out in May in the aftermath of Mr Ali Sabri's challenge, the Soviet Union was waiting on the sidelines with the rest of the world to see what was happening.

President Numeiri's anti-Communist outburst could find its echoes. President Sadat's political reorganisations in Egypt suggest a shift towards the right, and towards emphasising Islam. President Gadafy holds forth in pan-Arab tones, and against Israel and Jordan with one hand firmly on the Koran. President Assad of Syria has tangled once before with the Soviet Union when he suspected them of putting pressure on Syria internally. Sudan has served notice that, however sympathetic the Arabs may be towards the Soviet Union for its help in specific areas, they will react with hostility—even to their own economic cost—towards any suspicion of interference.

Democrats still in distress

American presidential politics have become a permanent campaign with four-yearly climaxes. The run-up to next year's election seems on the face of it to be following in the same groove as the last. However, while Vietnam remains a key issue now (but perhaps will not, by the autumn of 1972) other factors have changed. "Law'n order" seems as dead an issue, at least on the racial front, as the ghetto riots which fuelled it. Inflation, unemployment, and the overriding question of economic management on which Republican Presidents so often seem suspect, are much more crucial.

The Democrats are still in as great a disarray as in 1968. Three years of opposition have brought them no nearer to finding a strong party candidate or a clear platform on which to fight. Is the party to move out Leftwards and make a break with its old establishment or is it to challenge President Nixon on the basis of "me-tooism"? Uncertainty has led to a field of at least eight possible runners. Senator Muskie has been talked about longest but has never moved into a stride. Senator McGovern has already announced his candidacy but lacks sparkle. The eternal Senator Humphrey arouses the same emotions as in 1968—contempt on the Left of the party, but apparently untarnishable loyalty with the party machine and union bosses.

Eugene McCarthy is unlikely to do anything like as well this time as last. The climate of despair, deceit, and decay, which characterised the end of the Johnson period and made Mr McCarthy's crusade so appropriate in 1968, has gone. The aura of honesty and simplicity which Mr McCarthy built up has itself been punctured. The Quixotic and arrogant sides of his character are talked about more now than they were. This time the candidate with the most political "sex appeal" is once again a Kennedy. Edward Kennedy is in a lucky position. Instead of removing him from the field, Chappaquiddick has only removed him from the battle. It has given him a cast-iron reason for not running this time, and therefore of not going in for the gruelling primaries where the various other Democrats may knock each other out. And yet it allows him to wait for the summer draft. By then the results of President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Peking will be known. A President who a fortnight ago looked beatable may by then seem a certain winner. Mr Kennedy need never declare. The other Democrats may find that Chappaquiddick has hurt them, not helped.

A COUNTRY DIARY

KESWICK: There was no water at Seathwaite in Borrowdale (often called the wettest place in England) for a short time about a fortnight ago—an astonishing state of affairs—and even now after torrential rain the fells are comparatively dry. One of the noticeable effects of this dryness was the lack of sound; not a beck splashed, not a stream murmured, and, with hay-cutting over soon because of the fine weather, there was not even the clatter of hay-machines. But another season sound took over, that of sheep. Here in the fells they are usually clipped after hay-making and now many sheep are down in the home-fields. Some clipping is still done by hand, and lately, on a hot and thundery afternoon at a farm below Saddleback, the clip of shears blended with the voices of sheep and lambs. The sheep called to be reunited with their lambs, who answered urgently or plaintively. Different sounds different places. Then I went to a limestone scar to the south of the fells and found it very silent. Heat shimmered over the pale rock, common blue and brown Argus butterflies drifted over thyme, centaury, and rock-roses, and barely a bird stirring.

ENID J. WILSON



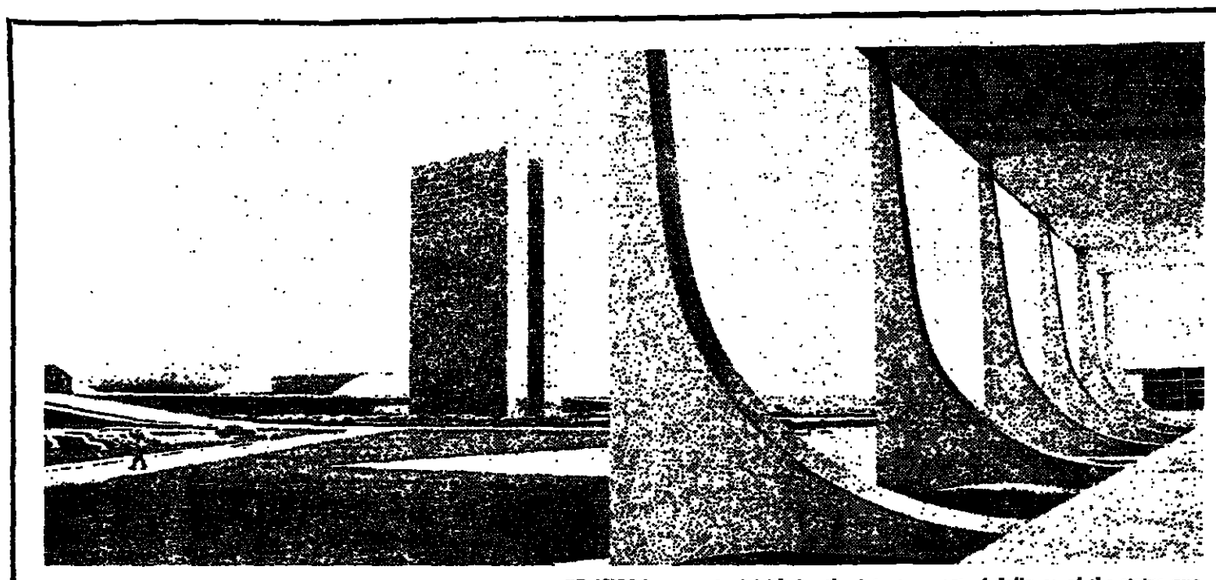
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BRASILIA: an act of faith for the future, an act of defiance of the status quo.

A Brave New World—without the soma

IT is the nearest thing to Le Corbusier's super city. A gleaming showcase for a nation's architectural genius. Brasilia, the capital city built in a few short years in the South American heartland. An act of faith—and like such not always comfortable to live in, as CHRISTOPHER ROPER reports

FEW Brazilians today would criticise the former President Juscelinho Kubitscheck's historic decision in 1956 to move the federal capital from Rio de Janeiro about 650 miles inland to a dry scrub-covered plateau on the edge of the barely-populated state of Goias.

Just 15 years later Brasilia is the nearest thing to Le Corbusier's super city (or Aldous Huxley's Brave New World) that has ever been seen. Apart from relieving pressure on Rio, creating new jobs, providing a showcase for Brazil's architectural genius, and opening up the interior of the country, it was a nationalistic act of defiance —a turning away from the foreign-dominated coastal economy and an act of faith in the future.

The only trouble is that acts of defiance and faith are not always comfortable to live in, and Brasilia is no exception. Almost as few Brazilians would wish to live there as would object to the idea of its building.

The inhabitants fall into three classes: the engineers, architects, and surveyors who first arrived up to 15 years ago and vividly remember the first red slashes in the earth as the bulldozers began their work; the bureaucrats who have been uprooted from their comfortable lives in Rio de Janeiro and forced to follow their jobs into the interior; and the immigrants from the poverty-stricken north-east of Brazil who have arrived in search of jobs created by the architects and the bureaucrats.

The pioneers who feel a justifiable sense of pride in the city they have created from nothing, who form a community among themselves, and who often have made their fortunes building the city, live slightly aloof from the unhappy bureaucrats who wish they could go back to Rio.

One problem of the city as a place to live is typified by the revolving doors into the Hotel Nacional, which are only just short of 20 feet high. Sitting in the lobby, I could not escape the feeling that at any moment an 18-foot-high man would stride in and tread on me.

In fact the inhabitants might be happier if they were 18 feet tall and able to walk from gigantic building to gigantic building. These buildings look well in the colour supplements but slightly unnerving in real life. And even giant pedestrians might be foxed by the total absence of traffic lights —the traffic whirls inexorably, never stopping, over, under, and around a baffling maze of clover-leaf crossings.

Zoning is strict: Congress, the President's offices, and the supreme court are grouped around the vast Praça de los Tres Poderes; the ministries form lines of rectangular boxes, grouped with military precision down two sides of an avenue, which forms part of the shaft of the arrow-like axis of the city, originally laid out by its planner to appear like an arrow — a bent bow being shot into the heart of Brazil; the bureaucrats who work in the offices live in "super-blocks"—complete with shops, day-nurseries, primary schools, and worship facilities (one cannot call them churches)—of uniform eight-storey flats along the arc of the bow.

Within the super-blocks, life may well be fine for the children and even for their parents, so long as they do not aspire to anything more exciting than watching television, reading books, or committing adultery, but it all looks a bit restricted to an outsider.

You live among your workmates: if you are a third secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs you will live in the same block as 20 other third secretaries. One such told me that at least four of his friends had attempted to commit suicide—although the authorities deny that this is a problem. The same man, when I suggested that it was all rather like the Brave New World, shook his head sadly and said: "No such luck —no Soma."

Another symptom of the city's inhumanity is the fact that when I opened my hotel window there was no human sound to be heard, just a dull roar of traffic without even a car's horn to indicate conflict or emotion of any kind.

The diplomats—both Brazilian and foreign—are perhaps the unhappiest transplants from Rio de Janeiro. One unexpected institution helps to keep them sane outside working hours. This is a tiny French restaurant, La Chaumiere, kept by Mme Noel, wife of a French road engineer who came to Brazil in 1949. Mme Noel, who was decorated by both the French and the British Governments for her work in the French Resistance around Tours during the war, now runs a five-table place in a somewhat unfashionable quarter of Brasilia. It is arguably the best food one can find in Brazil and, as my melancholy friend from Itamaraty put it, "Severinho is the only trained waiter in Brasilia." That, at least, was undeniable.

The poorer inhabitants of the city live in satellite towns, some fairly appalling, up to 15 miles from the glistening palaces of Oscar Niemeyer and travel into their jobs each day by bus. I felt after only one day—probably wrongly—that I would happily exchange a flat in a "super-block" for the lively squalor of a satellite town.

Nevertheless, Brazilians are right to be proud of their capital, proud of the fact that the transfer of all Ministries should be complete within two years, and proud of some of the buildings. The Itamaraty palace, which houses the Foreign Ministry, is one of the most beautiful buildings I have ever seen and can stand comparison with anything in the world. The state rooms and conference centre are suspended under a structure of elegant concrete arches, which rise out of and are reflected in a wide moat running right round the building.

Furthermore, Itamaraty is built for ordinary human beings less than two metres high. It is only right that it should be the most civilised building in Brasilia because the Foreign Ministry, although one may easily cavil at its somewhat aloof and élitist attitude to life, is quite one of the most agreeable Brazilian institutions.

The positive aspect of Brasilia was indicated when I asked one of the pioneering engineers who had lived there since 1960 whether the children of his friends were returning to the flesh pots of the coast as they grew up, or whether they were settling down. He said that for the most part they were doing neither of these things. Having finished their education—typically in Brasilia's technically-orientated university — they were pushing deeper into the interior of Brazil, in the States of Mato Grosso or Amazonas.

A measure of this development may be taken by flying south-west from Rio over cities such as Goiania, Anapolis, Jatai, and Uberlandia. Villages ten years ago, these are now prosperous cities with skyscraper office blocks, surrounded by farmland. To the north of Brasilia, along the road, more than a thousand miles long, which has been built to Belem at the mouth of the Amazon, more than two million people live where a few thousand lived previously.

To the people who live in these cities, and along the new roads, Brasilia, which may have been a scandalous waste of money in terms of cost-effectiveness and revoltingly inhuman to a metropolitan sophisticate, is a symbol of Brazil's new belief in itself and in them. That this is a belief which transcends ideological boundaries is well illustrated by the fact that a bust of the former President Kubitscheck—who lives in Rio, deprived of his political rights—stares out over the Praça de los Tres Poderes.

Brasilia is likely still to be capital of Brazil long after the present dictatorship is forgotten, and long after the last of the 26 bishops, whose tombs lie waiting under the high altar of the cathedral, has been stowed into his vault.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A deal too much complacency

Sir,—Adrienne Keith Cohen says (July 26) "tour operators remain incurably optimistic" that package holiday troubles will not recur. My interpretation of their attitude is that they are too complacent; they are prepared to write off dissatisfied customers in the belief that continued expansion will cover them.

Generally speaking, I have been satisfied with my package holidays on a value for money basis. But on one occasion, when it was evident that a hotel, on a Greek island, was not providing the service which I felt the tour operator had contracted for, I and other dissatisfied visitors had great difficulty in persuading the manager to allow us to telephone the operator's representative, resident on another island, four hours away by boat. I will gloss over the manager's subsequent attempts to charge each one of us exorbitantly for the telephone call and the inability of the tour operator's representative to help us.

On our return home at least three of us complained in writing to the tour operator. Initially our complaints were cursorily, even discourteously, dismissed. My initial approach had been on the basis that the operator would be grateful to learn of the hotelier's deficiencies so that he could act to protect future visitors, but it rapidly became evident that there was no intention of even investigating our complaints. My subsequent correspondence resulted only in the transfer of my dissatisfaction with the hotel to the operating company.

Members of the ABTA will, in my view, maintain the confidence of all their clients only when they demonstrate that the interests of their clients are their primary consideration.—

Philip H. Rowley.
44 Russell Square,
London WC 1.

Indignities of Oz

Sir, — The widely-held view that the "OZ" case was a political trial, and that a life-style rather than a magazine was on trial, can only be strengthened by the Judge's direction that the three defendants should be remanded in custody for mental, psychiatric and medical reports, like dangerous criminals.

The indignities of being put into prison uniform and forcibly shorn of their long hair without even being sentenced must surely be unprecedented for defendants in a trial under the Obscene Publications Act.

Whether or not one agrees with the verdict, the "OZ" trial raises searching questions about the uses to which the Obscene Publications Act can be put which must not be ignored.—Yours sincerely,

Peter B. Webb,
Senior Lecturer in Art History.
Hornsey College of Art,
London, N 8.

The precedent for a poll

Sir,—In your leading article of July 29 you dismiss the constitutional case for a general election without examining the argument. This was set out in a letter from me which you published on May 14 and which maintained that the elections held before the 1832 Reform Act and the 1911 Parliament Act established precedents for the electorate being consulted before Parliament voted on a major constitutional change. This argument has not been challenged in your columns.

There is further precedent which might be considered, in the general elections of 1922 and 1923. In the 1922 election Mr Bonar Law promised not to introduce any measure of Protection without putting the issue before the country. When his successor, Mr Baldwin, wished to embark on changes in the tariff system in 1923, he felt bound to honour Bonar Law's promise.

Is not the present situation not unlike this? In the 1970 election Mr Heath gave assurances not dissimilar from those of Bonar Law. Mr Heath stated that he would not take Britain into the Common Market against the wishes of a majority of the people, and his manifesto declared "Our sole commitment is to negotiate: no more, no less."

Surely those statements can have only one meaning—that when the negotiations were over the public mood would be ascertained.

Roy D. Roebuck.
15 Old Forge Close,
Stanmore,
Middlesex.

Necessities, even on the breadline

Sir,—P. R. Heighl (Guardian July 30) seems to suggest that anyone earning less than a certain income should automatically be denied the pleasures and small comforts of life; the companionship of a pet, the occasional meal out, the visit to the hairdresser for a special occasion, the occasional cigarette.

Should this so readily be taken for granted? The person concerned may be working hard and earning as much as he is capable of. Must his small resources necessarily mean a life devoid of any pleasures except those that are free?—Yours sincerely,

Edith Simpson.
Rosebourne House,

Politics, the art of the practical

Sir,—Too many politicians seem, like Roy Hattersley (July 30), to wear blinkers so as not to see that, when it comes to the crunch, the Labour Party has to dance to the tune selected by its financial masters. Messrs Jones, Scanlon and company while, in just the same way the Tory Party, obsequious to please its big financial bosses, will even descend to petty meannesses like pinching the kids' milk.

This time one has to admit that Messrs Jones, Scanlon and company do have the democratic backing of organised labour which, besides paying their salaries, provides the wherewithal to subsidise the party.

In such a finance-dominated world it is pragmatists like Wilson who do not fail to recognise that, politics being the art of the practical, the party can't kick its financial providers in the teeth and get away with it, an attitude I personally find less nauseating than cant about consciences.

Eardley Beswick.
Sydenham House.
Exeter.

A last chance

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr J. K. Stephenson (Guardian, July 24) does not exaggerate the environmental disaster which is resulting from the present outbreak of Dutch Elm disease. It is spreading through parts of the country at a rate previously unknown in Britain.

The only last chance to check the disease is nation-wide action backed by grants and manpower (from the Forestry Commission) initiated by the Department of the Environment, this year, so that no known diseased trees remain standing by the end of 1971.—Yours faithfully,

Geoffrey A. Collens,
Editor of "Landscape Design."

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The workers without control

Geoffrey Whiteley in Clydeside on the revolution that never was

AFTER A weekend of reflection on their bold decision to occupy the Clydeside shipyards, the main question facing the shop stewards of UCS is not who is to pay the men's wages, nor where the supplies of nuts and bolts are coming from, but where are they going? None of the leaders of what has been described as "an experiment in industrial democracy" seemed any nearer yesterday to supplying an answer than they were when the yards were occupied on Friday.

An assessment of the situation on Clydeside would be easier if the stewards had taken control by force, evicting management, barricading themselves in the yards, and seizing company property and funds. Or if they had declared themselves set on a course that would lead to a workers' cooperative. None of these things has happened.

The occupation has been carried out with hardly an angry word and not so much as a murmur of protest from UCS. The only signs yesterday that anything has happened at all at the John Brown yard at Clydebank—the only UCS yard not at present on holiday — were the shop stewards who opened the gates for delivery vehicles and the world's press.

Where, then, do the stewards stand? They have bluntly refused to accept redundancies and insist that those workers who lose their jobs should continue to report for work. When the official wages for these unfortunates are cut off—and it will happen to the first 400 any day now — hardship money will be paid from an appeal fund which the stewards have launched.

Support for this, they say, is flowing in from "all over the world," although the treasurer of the stewards' committee was not available yesterday to supply details. The families of such workers would presumably be entitled to receive social security benefits since, in the technical sense, the men will be unemployed.

But for how long will men be prepared to work for pittances, no matter how strong the emotional impetus, when their colleagues are receiving normal wages? Or will the stewards take a difficult step towards the real workers' cooperative and share wages from a communal pool?

No clear answers have emerged so far. Nor are the stewards too precise on the ticklish question of supplies



of materials for the yards. Estimates of how long work could continue — even assuming supplies were cut off now — vary wildly among the workers from a few weeks to two years.

The stewards have talked of enlisting the help of workers employed by other firms to make sure that supplies keep flowing — a scheme that seems bound to encounter a barbed wire fence of legalities before it even gets off the ground.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn has said: "It would be a foolish man who denounced this movement by asking 'Where do you get the paint?' or 'How do you pay the electricity bill' These are small questions compared with the forging of a spirit in the people."

But how valid is the claim — also by Mr Benn — that the Clydebank workers have given birth to a new concept of industrial democracy? Management at the John Brown yard is, apparently, still managing, although the stewards claim that this is only with their concurrence because "We're all in the same boat."

Departmental heads, office staff, and design technicians are working normally and will presumably continue as long as the liquidator pays their salaries.

Industrial democracy means more than stewards on gates. It means worker participation in the decisions of management or — at its extreme — worker control for worker profit. The UCS stewards are not talking of profits, only of work and this is the essence of the Clydeside demonstration.

Men with no other form of protest left to them are proposing to work because there is nothing else they can do in an area where unemployment ranges from 7 per cent to 15 per cent and where jobs in manufacturing industries are as scarce as leaks on a Clydeside ship.

Their plan to ignore the Government and the UCS liquidator and to carry on working is a highly emotional protest and a touchingly unique one but it cannot be described as industrial democracy as long as the workers do not have the ultimate control over their own future.

There are two main reasons why no one has put up resistance or even contradicted the stewards.

First, Mr Robert C. Smith, the official liquidator, when told of the occupancy of the yards, said that if all the men were demanding was the right to work while work was there he had no quarrel with them. Mr Smith, who will have the task of paying the UCS creditors, is as anxious to see work on the partially built ships completed as soon as possible so that payment can be obtained. Whether the men work with or without wages seems of little consequence.

Secondly, the tremendous determination of the shipyard workers is carrying them along on a wave of enthusiasm born of anger and frustration. While they work, they are unlikely to seek other outlets for the anger which could easily become white hot.

But the enthusiasm is being fuelled only by the hope that, through a dignified, responsible protest, the Clydeside closures will be avoided. If that hope disappears, enthusiasm — like the work and the money— could vanish with it. The stewards may be admitting this privately to themselves and perhaps that is why they are not thinking too far ahead.

Joe Alex Morris tells how exiled Tibetans have settled into European society — and managed to keep their peace of mind

Cool as an Alpine Lama

TO GET TO Shangri-La, you drive past Kuhn's pots and pans factory and take a sharp left. The narrow road winds up through pine forests. Suddenly, you come out of the deep gloom into a blaze of light. Before you stands a Tibetan monastery.

Inside, the Venerable C. N. Lodro Tuklu pads around on Italian-made sandals. He is one of six Lamas here, the only reincarnated one. This Tibetan Institute is the focal point of a remarkable experiment.

Since 1963, 629 Tibetans have been brought to this Alpine haven from India, where they huddled in refugee camps after their flight from the top of the world in 1959 when the Chinese toof over their kingdom.

About 80,000 Tibetans, along with their god-king, the Dalai Lama, were given sanctuary in India. The Dalai Lama, who was 24 years old at the time, still lives in exile there. The Swiss opened their doors to 1,000 Tibetans living in India, but such care has been taken in the selection and accommodation process that the quota has yet to be filled.

The refugees came in small groups, usually numbering 30 to 40. In addition to the 629, there are 119 children who were born in this country. The programme has been such a success, for both Swiss and Tibetans, that Canada has embarked upon a similar plan for Tibetan refugees.

Employment

The original Swiss plan was to resettle the Tibetans in the high mountains where they could find pastoral work in an environment similar to their homeland. But Swiss manufacturers are short of labour, and the Tibetans quickly realised there were better opportunities in the lower valleys. Now, there are small communities of Tibetans spread all over German-speaking Switzerland. Those who want to are working. Many children have been adopted by Swiss couples.

"It is incredible how well they have adjusted to our technical and overcivilised way of life, maintaining their serenity of mind and without abandoning their own traditions," says Dr Blanche Olschak, an Austrian-born Tibetologist, who has assumed the rôle of a "mother hen" to the Tibetans.

Dr Olschak and five Swiss formed the Association of Tibetan Homes, a fund-raising organisation which eases the refugee Tibetans into Swiss life in cooperation with the Swiss Red Cross and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Through lectures she has raised more than $100,000.

The organisation scours the country looking for manufacturers like the late Herr Kuhn, who was among the first to hire Tibetan workers and who built the institute at Rikon. Once jobs are found, another group of refugees is brought in. One of the newcomers, a 54-year-old farmer named Dorje, said: "We are happy here, but we want to return some day to India. It is our second homeland, and we want to be with the Dalai Lama."

Lhasa boys

The young Tibetan refugees are at home in "Shwitzerdootsch," the peculiar Swiss version of German, and their cultural attitudes are more Swiss than Tibetan. But ties to the homeland are strongly encouraged and there is now a Tibetan football team called the Lhasa Boys, after their capital city.

Some of the boys have married European girls. They risk alienation from their native culture, and one of the purposes of the institute in Rikon is to try to maintain this tie. "We try to help them," said the Lama Tuklu. "We urge them to come here for one or two weeks a year, to speak the language. Most of them come." Some observers have found it curious that the Swiss have been so receptive to the strangers especially since 45 per cent of Swiss voters in a referendum last year came out for strict limitations on the number of foreign workers imported into the country.

Dr Olschak sees nothing unusual in it. "The Tibetan tragedy found a special resonance in Switzerland, which comes from the natural sympathy of a free Alpine people for another mountain people in great need," she said.

"The only difference between here and Tibet," she added, "is that here the tempo is 100 kilometres per hour. There, it's three kilometres per hour. That's how fast a yak travels."—Los Angeles Times.

Choose your enemy

From Walter Schwarz in Jerusalem, Sunday

PRESIDENT SADAT was reported last night to have told an Arab delegation that he would talk to the Israelis—"but only to sabras, like Dayan: the Israeli immigrants from Europe don't understand the problems of this region." This preference for the native-born caused no ripple here. I got only a stuffy reminder from an official that the Government has laid down, after last year's "Goldmann affair," that it would not allow anyone to dictate its representatives. (In the Goldmann affair the Government annoyed its doveish critics by not allowing the president of the World Jewish Congress to accept an invitation to Cairo he said he had received from Nasser.)

Sadat's views about sabras are broadly shared by Dayan. He once told a group of army reserve officers that as a boy he used to travel with his father (an immigrant from Russia) among Arabs who were so well wrapped in their headgear that only their noses and eyes showed. Dayan senior would say: "Look, they have the eyes of murderers." But Dayan junior protested: "These Arabs were not murderers. It only seemed to my father that in the eyes which peered through the kuffiya's folds he saw the same look that he remembered from his Russian days. But this did not make the Arabs into murderers."

Sadat may well have got his ideas from Amos Elon, the brilliant journalist of "Ta'aretz" newspaper, whose book "The Israelis — Fathers and Sons" is reportedly much in demand in Cairo. In the book Elon writes: "Older Israelis were baffled and frightened by the Arabs. Younger Israelis are at once more rational and more honest with themselves. Older Israelis often fall prey to an act of grandiose, pious self-delusion. Younger Israelis are more inclined to look squarely at the facts. They were born into a situation they did not themselves create. They are, of course, deeply involved in it; yet they are also less compelled to moralise their own personal biographies. It is easier for young Israelis to empathise with the Arabs, to see their point of view."

The main theme of Elon's book is that Israel's elders, who still set the tone of the country and its policies, were idealists who simply failed to take the existence of the Arabs into account. If Sadat insists on talking to a sabra it will have to be either Dayan or the deputy Prime Minister, Yigal Allon, since these are the only two sabras in a Cabinet of 14. He might be wiser to choose Allon, whose territorial views are on record only about Jordan's West Bank, not Egypt's Sinai. The Allon plan, which he has never renounced or revised, calls for a string of Israeli fortified settlements along the Jordan River, after a return of the West Bank to Jordan.

If given his head, Dayan might be more flexible than some of his colleagues on a partial settlement for reopening the Suez Canal. He is reported not to mind too much whether token Egyptian forces cross the canal or not. But on the final settlement — as Sadat must surely have forgotten — it was Dayan who said not long ago, and he has since repeated and justified it, that he would rather have Sharm-el-Sheik without peace than peace without Sharm-el-Sheik.

Promoting general confusion

Simon Winchester in Belfast on disturbing Army manoeuvres

AFTER LUNCH today Major-General Anthony Heritage Farrar-Hockley takes formal leave of his year-old post as Commander, Land Forces, Northern Ireland, and sets off for West Germany to take command of the Rhine Army's Fourth Division. A 48-year-old brigadier from the Central Defence Staff in London, who becomes a major-general on assuming the appointment, will then ease himself into the small double office behind heavy steel grilles in the heavily guarded army barracks in Lisburn.

By the end of the afternoon the Military Secretary's well-oiled promotional engine will have redistributed two of the modern army's more challenging posts, and will have sent a ripple of promotions down through the colonels and half colonels and majors thoughout the land. Promotion will have been exercised, the army will have shown once again that it has a fine and enviable career structure.

There will be many in Ulster who will be sorry to see this young and brilliant soldier go. Not, perhaps, out of any particular adulation for the man himself, though all who met him found his energy astonishing, his personality endearing, and found in his directives and disrespect for diplomacy a welcome change from most soldiers.

The misgivings at his departure will be directed largely at Whitehall and the Military Secretary there whose seemingly unstoppable machine will, it is being said, have ruined the continuity of military policy in Ulster, or at least the military strategy that Farrar-Hockley has managed to build up during his year in office.

It is only a month since another senior officer, whose intimacy with and sympathy for Ulster's problems had become almost legendary during his 18 months commanding a battalion in Belfast, was summarily removed from Northern Ireland on orders from Whitehall.

The removal of this colonel, much against his own expressed wishes (he was given promotion to a lecturing job at Staff College) and the departure today of Farrar-Hockley is beginning to give politicians here the feeling that Northern Ireland means no more to the panjandrums of the War Office than any other operational command elsewhere in the world.

So, the C-in-C Far East Command is a job for a full General who is posted there for two years before getting a seat on the Army Board; the GOC Strategic Command is for a Lt-Gen., also posted for two years; the GOC Fourth Division, Rhine Army, is for a Major-Gen. also for two years; and now, it seems, the Northern Ireland Commander. Land Forces (a post created only since the necessary permanence of a massive and active military presence in Ulster became evident last year) is a job for a Major-Gen., for a year.

But Northern Ireland has little in common with the Far East. The command problems for the GOC in Lisburn are phenomenally different from those of the GOC in Scotland or at Strategic Command. Riots in Belfast are quite distinct from those in Crater, Famagusta or Georgetown.

Soldiers here are having to shoot and kill British citizens: the troops are answerable to the British courts in carrying out their duties; and the military command is entangled in a polygonal political situation, stretched between two Governments and a disarmed police force.

All this, Stormont politicians will argue, should be grounds enough for the Defence Ministry to treat Northern Ireland as a special and delicate case. One concession has been made: in General Freeland's day it was evident, and fair, that the GOC's job was essentially a quiet one where an elderly soldier could, as one of his former colleagues said, "have a good two years' golf before retiring to his cottage in Sussex." But now it is a prime command for a younger and more energetic man, personified by the present holder of the job, Sir Harry Tuzo.

But Tuzo goes in 1973. By then the three brigadiers responsible for the command of the Ulster brigades will have been replaced by new men; the CLF's job will have changed twice; the garrison battalions will have changed once and will be getting ready to move on again; and those battalions on four-month emergency tours will have been replaced eight or ten times.

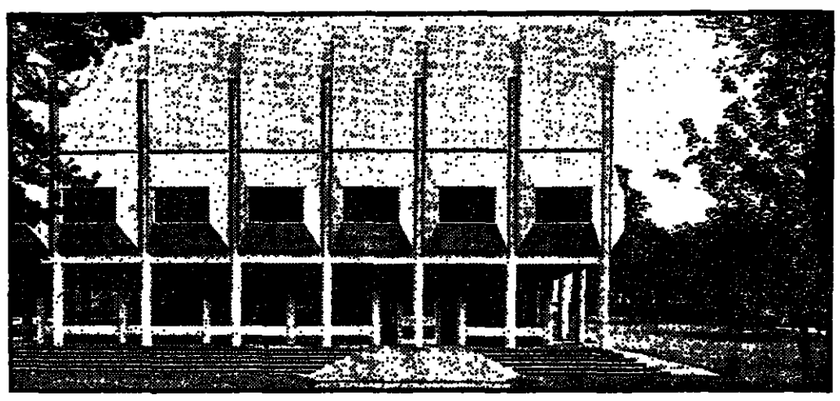
All this undoubtedly pleases the IRA, or whoever the enemy may be. The rapidity of the replacement of senior army officers is bound to devalue the continuity of military strategy, one IRA officer said yesterday. Replacement of a GOC according to the doctrines of Whitehall has little effect, he said, since a GOC is little more than a figurehead.

But moving on the Brigadier, the Colonels, and the men like Farrar-Hockley, who play an intimate rôle in the actual deployment of troops, the control of riots, and the response to terrorism — men who have a personal style of operation — is a great boon to the intelligent terrorists.

The inevitable result of Whitehall adopting a cavalier or just old-fashioned attitude towards the Northern Ireland command will be to highlight again and again how lame is the army's performance in mopping up terrorism when compared to that of the RUC.

The organisation and political standing of the police force certainly attracted a large number of dubious characters to its ranks, but its efficiency in dealing with terrorism and the strength of its intelligence network were peerless.

If the army wants to combined the efficiency of the RUC with the impartiality of the RUC with the impartiality demanded by Westminster politicians it is going to have to be ordered here in a manner apart from the way things were done in the traditional imperial days.



St Antony's College, Oxford

Architects of success

JUDY HILLMAN on a RIBA prizewinning team

IN SPITE OF the occasional curious choice that leaves all but the professionals puzzled (and perhaps even some of them), the annual awards by the Royal Institute of British Architects normally attach praise where praise is due in an age where too many new buildings are simply boring, thoughtless, tatty, or bad.

So when one firm comes first in two of the 13 United Kingdom regions, as announced yesterday, and has picked up single awards (last year and 1966), it shows a notable consistency in quality. The architectural practice that has raked in this quartet of prizes and others from such bodies as the Civic Trust, the Concrete Society and the former Ministry of Housing, is Howell, Killick, Partridge and Amis.

Somehow it is much easier for the outside world to acknowledge the work of firms in which there is one personality figurehead, like Sir Basil Spence, Mr Denys Lasdun, or Mr Richard Seifart. But it is high time more attention was focused on the work of HKPA, whose winning designs are for St Antony's College, Oxford, and an extension at Downing College, Cambridge. They have not only managed to produce good buildings in the more opulent pastures of the universities, where money can be plentiful, but also good work in less exotic settings where the pennies really have had to count.

All the partners were trained in the period after the war and three, Bill Howell, John Killick, and Stan Amis met at the Architectural Association, the training ground of many a good architect. From there they moved on to the London County Council where they joined with John Partridge to work on Roehampton Estate, a scheme which, with its towers set in traditional English parkland, won worldwide interest before less perfect urban settings were spotted with council skyscrapers and the high life for families came in for such general disapproval.

At that time, Stan Amis and Bill Howell were both newly married, and looking for somewhere to live. So they banded together with four other families and designed and squeezed six narrow houses (each only 12ft. wide by 40ft. deep) where previously there had been four fatter Victorian properties. One building society was so incredulous when it saw the plans that it thought the scale of the submitted drawings must be wrong. When the architects confirmed that all was exactly as shown on plan, this particular society did not deign to communicate again. But then everyone has their building society story.

In any event, the homes were built, and the Howells and the Amises are still comfortably in residence. And the economic feature of the narrow front was then applied to the maisonettes in Roehampton Towers. Another innovation there was the use of big-scale pre-cast cladding, now common though the architects did have a more conventional fallback alternative should this adventure fail to win support).

The four men left the LCC one after the other, taking up part-time teaching and what Bill Howell calls kitchen table practice, coming together again to enter the competition for Churchill College, Oxford. They did not win, but their entry was sufficiently noted to get the interest of two other local colleges. St Anne's and St Antony's, the latter commission including a development plan and the dining hall and common rooms building which won a 1971 award.

Since then in 12 years of partnership, other university buildings such as the Cambridge University Centre by the river (Civic Trust award 1968) and a group of curving homes for visiting mathematicians at Warwick (RIBA 1970 award) have followed.

This year's awards are both university buildings—the one at Oxford in the southern region, and what is called the combination room extension at Downing College, at Cambridge in the eastern region.

Over the years, HKPA have developed two main strains of what could be termed house style and/or philosophy. The first, which is apparent in the Oxford building, involves the bending of concrete slabs outward and then setting the window in deep. This protects the window and therefore the building below from much streaking rain and weathering. It creates attractive nobbly shaping in modern buildings which then look better than the more conventional flat-faced slabby stuff that abounds and sits so sadly in the British grey climate.

However, perhaps the most important aspect to HKPA is the creation of interesting light inside. Bill Howell talks about the influence of Norman churches and Le Corbusier in this context though his firm achieves it with much thinner walls.

The second main theme has been the production of buildings based on cheap materials. The firm was early in the use of non-plastered white washed brick inside houses and more recently turned out the remarkable semi-temporary theatre for the Young Vic. The costs here were about £4 per square foot, comparable to say £8 or so for a modern house and, much appreciated by the company, the building had atmosphere even before the first production opened. (They had hoped originally to find a sort of derelict Roundhouse to convert.)

There are, of course, other buildings which are less obviously successful. I would pick out one block of flats in London on a noisy tight site on the Pentonville Road where it would have been better if homes had never been built. The firm remains deliberately small, has never had more than 24 people at work on drawing boards, and has been down to six. Current projects include work for two well known schools, and old people's homes in London.

Better than equal

RICHARD BOURNE



EDUCATION and educationists have done quite nicely out of the theory that they promote equality of opportunity. It is therefore of more than theoretical interest that this optimistic belief is now being challenged on all sides.

Starting at the pyramid of the system are those who look at the difficulties facing university graduates looking for employment in a recession. They tend to ignore the fact that by staying in formal education after 15 the graduate has not only gained a public subsidy greater than the cost of his preceding decade of compulsory schooling, but he has also considerably improved his chances of a job, and that with better salary prospects, over the early leaver.

Instead the critics just complain that a graduate now appears less able to count on an élite job than formerly. If the idea is that the longer one stays in education the more occupational advantage one can guarantee — and hence social mobility if the family background is humble enough — then they protest they were conned: the more equality there is in terms of increasing numbers of graduates, the less opportunity, measured as advantage, there is for any of them.

A related group of critics are those who concentrate on the secondary schools, and snipe at the move towards neighbourhood comprehensives. The classic case here was made out in the Black Papers on behalf of bright working-class kids, for some of whom the grammar schools offered a passport away from the backstreets and family accents. In intention the comprehensives are not involved in a social siphoning-off process. If equality of opportunity just means upward mobility for some at the cost of reinforcing existing social and occupational divisions then, it is not hard to maintain, the whole exercise was about inequality all along.

Of course neighbourhood comprehensives are not some kind of prison, designed to prevent youngsters from moving out into further and higher education. But it is also true that they are engaged in a different social undertaking from either the modern or grammar schools, more to do with the regeneration of entire communities. The sort of question the critics are asking is: "Is it possible to be affluent and fulfilled without being middle-class in the conventional sense?" Or, more starkly: "Can a local secondary school energise a depressed neighbourhood without getting depressed itself?"

If the sceptics described so far represent the educational right, an equally powerful bunch has materialised on the left, the de-school and pre-school brigades. Both of these hold that conventional, compulsory five-to-15 schooling is at best merely sustaining the fabric of social inequality. At worst it is stratifying and coercing more destructively.

For the de-school thinkers, led by Ivan Illich and other transatlantic radicals, the major obstacle is compulsory education itself with its deadweight of bureaucracy and social classification. To them the raising of the school-leaving age—seen by old-style social interventionists like Mrs Thatcher as an extension of opportunity to the most educationally disadvantaged—is repression done in the name of fraud.

The pre-school attack on the egalitarian thesis is more traditional. These advocates are not against the state intervening in a child's upbringing, or against positively trying to widen horizons for the emotionally and socially neglected: they protest that the state misses the point by starting too late, at five. Backed by research on the importance of the pre-school years for learning, they consider that unalterable inequalities are built in by leaving this stage to family experience alone. Though few pre-school campaigners spell it out that bluntly, a number would prefer to see school start at three and end at 13, rather than at five and 15.

So are the opportunities being equalised, or not? It is apparent enough that education is a fully integrated part of society, that "educational" objectives are constantly redefined by social and technical change, and that allegedly neutral pedagogic systems like streaming serve a purpose of social discrimination.

Both right and left complain that all that educational progress has done is to move the differentials to a more advanced plane. But the right has a too static view of the community. And, though the de-school concept is attractive to libertarians—and all apostles of discovery learning will confess that it is possible to opt out of compulsory school without physically playing truant—it seems overpessimistic about the total result of State intervention.

There is surely a net gain in equality, in democratic civilisation and the wider release of intellectual ability, if today's situation is compared with that prevailing before the 1870 Education Act. We do not now have a handful of university graduates co-existing with multitudes of unlettered, uncared for and ignorant children.

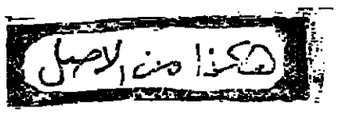
The truth about the raising of the school-leaving age is that it has little to do with the force-feeding of knowledge, or with the age at which young minds actually drop out of cooperative learning. It is merely a coded message from officialdom to say: "We have been failing to satisfy half our teenagers, but if we commit ourselves to looking after them for a year more, then we'll be obliged to give them a new deal."

To be consistent the leaving-age reform ought to symbolise a complete strategy: an end to streaming and the 11-plus, more self-determination for young teenagers, more individualised teaching, more money, prestige and in-service help for the teachers working in junior schools and in the lower parts of secondary schools, and more attention for learning and emotional difficulties.

As for the pre-school radicals they have by now established their case beyond cavil. In the same way that leaving-age building money has been used by local authorities to develop their comprehensive secondary schemes, it seems only reasonable that the current programme for replacing old primary schools should be used to give a nudge forward to pre-school education, too.

But it could be that the current pessimism about the egalitarian rôle of education, unsupported by any wider commitment to social change, may be constructive in the long run. It is always tempting for the community to load on to teachers the responsibility for desirable improvements—whether in race relations, sexual behaviour, religious faith or whatever—which adults have little intention of carrying out themselves.

The illusion that spending on education must automatically produce a levelling-up in society, like the illusion that expenditure on higher education must necessarily promote economic growth, is one that is well abandoned. Although one argues that the total effect of education has been to equalise incomes and opportunities for self-realisation, several doubts and dark spots continue to lurk. The education service can never guarantee to deliver the goods, even when the paymasters can agree on what they want: it can only reiterate that every child has a right to professional help in his development, and that good education costs money.



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Anthony Harris explains how the US has contrived to get into an economic mess which makes our worst performance look competent, and suggests lessons Britain should learn from it

Pride, prejudice, and the trade gap

IT LOOKS like another eventful autumn. The currency market is the one institution in which events are regularly—even normally—set off by public speeches. This time it is Dr Arthur Burns, whose revelation to the Senate Finance Committee that the emperor has no clothes has set the world talking of a dollar devaluation.

President Nixon seems to be showing the rage of a man whose braces have been snipped in public.

The odd thing is that nothing in particular has happened. The Budget deficit and the trade deficit have been visible for months, as has the steady rise in prices. It is not so much a case of bad news (the tiny fall in the forward business indicators after seven months of solid advance is hardly news at all) as of hope deferred until it dies.

Dr Burns's gloomy forecast—a little recovery, no end to inflation—fell into the open ears of men who have kept the other ear to the ground for hopeful sounds until it is numb.

It is not often that we in this country can indulge in the luxury of complacency, but the Americans have contrived to get into a mess which makes our worst performances look competent.

To achieve simultaneously high unemployment (no one expects the recent fall to be maintained), high inflation, high interest rates, an explosive expansion of the money supply, and a staggering balance of payments deficit defies every known kind of trade-off in economics.

Meanwhile the strike record looks like one of our worst moments — docks, railways, steel and copper all out at the same time. Only the relatively moderate fall on Wall Street gives some kind of perspective to this appalling picture: there is an economic recovery going on, with growth somewhere around 4 per cent, though it obstinately refuses to accelerate.

Export rebate

The remedies suggested hardly look powerful enough. Dr Burns, who admits himself baffled, goes on urging an incomes policy, but the kind of review board he suggests does not look the most powerful of weapons.

Congressman Wilburn Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, suggests an export rebate and an import surcharge to tackle the balance of trade. Others propose State support for technology to improve competitiveness, programmes of slum clearance to provide work for the unemployed, attention to training, management . . . almost everything except an IRC.

Mr Wilson and Mr Wedgwood Benn should be proud that their philosophies have such international appeal, though I doubt that either of them would argue that these approaches would solve a crisis of this magnitude.

Indeed, it would be kind of Mr Wilson to make one of those flying visits to Washington which he so much enjoys and explain to Mr Nixon and Mr Mills where he went wrong. An obstinate refusal to consider the remedy of a parity change tends to make all other measures futile.

And a parity change now sticks out a mile as the appropriate next step, as the currency market has seen. Indeed, nothing but pride prevents such a step—pride, and a fear that once it had happened, the willingness of friendly powers like ourselves to hold much of their reserves in dollars would evaporate. (The British switch out of gold into dollars at a time of record reserve growth is something which is overdue for public explanation.)

Domestically, a US devaluation would hardly be felt, since imports provide so small a proportion of the vast volume of US consumption.

Meanwhile, America's trading partners should support Mr Mills. His across-the board border tax proposals, which would have much the same effect on trade as a parity change, have the supreme advantage of being non-discriminatory.

Door open

The trouble with protectionism is not that it alters trading terms—an alteration is clearly necessary — but that the protectionist philosophy, to shelter those industries which are suffering "substantial harm" from import competition, leaves a government which once opens the door a prey to every industrial and trade union lobby which can be mustered.

A sweeping border tax is infinitely less dangerous, and leaves market pressure to promote the structural economic changes which are needed if free trade is to become feasible again.

In addition, America's trading distress has one great advantage from our point of view: it gives power to the US critics of European agricultural policy, whose ranks were vocally joined by Senator Humphrey last week.

Otherwise, it would be foolish in the extreme to rejoice at America's troubles, which are a threat both to her own political stability and to the growth of world trade.

The return of another wave of Vietnam veterans to cities where unemployment is obstinately high, workers use hard drugs on the production line, and necessary measures of social spending are held up in the name of fighting inflation, opens hideous possibilities. We can only play two parts in this: sympathetic friend and thoughtful observer.

As sympathetic friends we should support any move which would help the US over her most pressing and immediate problems. This could mean acting just as General de Gaulle always feared we should in US-European diplomacy.

Yet it would be madness to prove our Europeanism by backing those, notably in Paris, who see America's troubles as the opportunity for an exemplary humiliation. The German float—in fact and in declaration a refusal to buy dollars—and the very fact of our joining the EEC and its protectionist farm group—are more than enough.

There is nothing to be gained by trying to teach the Americans a lesson. The only lesson they would be likely to learn would be protectionist and isolationist.

The lessons

The lessons are for us to learn. Apart from the balance of payments, the American dilemma is not unlike our own—except that our own inflation is much worse. For two and a half years the Americans have been trying to see what recession would do to cure inflation. Even now they have abandoned the attempt, not because they do not believe it would work, but because they have an election next year.

One of the more sensible suggestions of Professor Friedman is that there is a kind of symmetry in inflationary expectations: if they build up over a decade, it will take a decade to eradicate them. Such a time scale is not politically possible in most countries; the only one which has stabilised in the Friedman way is Canada, where even now Mr Pierre Trudeau feels strong enough to speak of "bridling the quasi-monopoly power of organised labour."

We may have been lucky in this country in that our explosion of inflation was so rapid—both because the "symmetrical" time scale is relatively short, and because the speed of events appears to have frightened everyone concerned into their senses.

The CBI's courageous attempt to break inflationary expectations is only possible because the trade unions were already frightened enough to have become less militant and started making conciliatory noises, and because Mr Barber, from the start, was unwilling to be pushed to the destructive extremes of monetary restraint which some of his supporters wanted, and is now ready to try and do a Maudling.

It is much too early, though, to claim that the fight is won. The CBI policy is a high-risk policy. It depends on impressing the unions enough to lead to a parallel bargaining down of wage advances — both to assist employers to keep to their pledged word on prices, and in the hope of stabler prices to come.

If restraint does too much damage to profits, then we will be stuck again with the problems of reluctance to invest, or to attack any but the lushest export markets.

All this again depends on the success of Mr Barber's measures in actually getting growth started again, and as American experience has shown, reckless budget deficits and monetary expansion will not promote growth in a sufficiently demoralised economy. In the US the extra money goes to corporate and private saving, and growth remains sluggish. Exactly the same has been happening here.

We face a delicate winter, in which the credibility not only of the CBI, but of the Government will be at stake, and if it does not survive, we will face the kind of problem now facing America. An emperor seen to have no clothes has lost the power to lead his people.

CITY COMMENT

ICT

On its own two knees

IT IS SURELY not too much to expect the Government to be consistent in its inconsistencies. But in the same week as Mr John Davies defiantly announced the demise of the British shipbuilding industry, another Minister, Mr Frederick Corfield, proudly announced the salvation of the British computer industry.

The Government's intention to assist International Computers is undoubtedly welcome. The firm, created, like Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, by the technological zeal of Labour's Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, has suffered from an alarming drop in computer orders, which have fallen by 25 per cent.

But the question remains—what is the Government's yardstick for helping ICL and almost abandoning Rolls Royce? The computer industry is certainly valuable to the country, but then so is the aero-space industry. ICL has announced enormous redundancies, but so has UCS.

The Government's action in allowing ICL to stand on its own two knees does not, however, come from considerations of national interest or employment. The difference between ICL and the hapless Rolls-Royce, the sad UCS and the lame docks on the Mersey, is that ICL has been making a profit, and the others did not.

Mr Davies ought to make the Government's position clear. It is quite likely that other large and important companies may have their backs to the commercial wall in the future. They ought to be told what the criteria for Government help is.

If the Government is prepared to be nothing more than a merchant bank, giving friendly loans to already profitable companies, it should say so.

ELECTRONICS MARKETING

Parts greater than the whole

COMPANIES distributing electronic components in Britain should grow 50 per cent faster than the industry itself, at least until the late 1970s, according to a report issued by the Financial Analysis Group today.

Most firms in the business see British entry into the Common Market as a big help, though they often are not sure when the benefits should start appearing.

Distributors find that most of their work comes from foreign companies moving into the British market, and according to the report there is a good case for believing that "the current attitude of British component manufacturers towards distribution is actually assisting the growth of component imports." They tend to rely on their own networks, though one disadvantage is that this tends to keep them interested in the big customers and to neglect the smaller orders which can have the greatest development potential.

Immediate prospects did not look too bright to many firms questioned, for the report's research was done at a time when they had had almost everything thrown at them. The six-week postal strike, tightening liquidity, combined with longer customer credit, the problems of Rolls-Royce and international price cutting by major semi-conductor groups were as good a recipe for gloom as could be concocted.

In the long term everything should go their way. The report forecasts that the present stagnation will end within a year and that by 1977 the distributors may be handling 20 to 25 per cent of Britain's component deliveries—as opposed to 13 per cent at the moment. There are probably some amalgamations to come as most of the distributing companies are too small to use computer aids in financial and stock management. But even so the process will not go as far as many insiders think.

The report makes the point—all too often neglected—that a fragmented market does not allow manufacturers to pick and choose, in an area like this where it is service that is for sale.

"The Distribution of Industrial Electronic Components in the United Kingdom 1968-1972 —A Financial Analysis." The Financial Analysis Group.

Auditors query Clarksons on £1M 'mislaid'

Clarksons, Britain's biggest holiday firm, failed to collect debts of £1 million from travel agents and holidaymakers last year because of difficulties with a computer programme.

This is disclosed in an auditors' qualification to the accounts of Clarksons Holidays contained in the annual report of its parent company, Shipping Industrial Holdings.

The auditors, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, in their qualification, say: "In our opinion, records (including computer records) were not properly kept by the Company during the year to 31 December, 1970 with regard to revenue and debtors.

"We have consequently been unable to obtain all the information and explanations we required to form an unqualified opinion as to whether or not the balance sheet and accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profits of the company."

They add, however: "Since the end of the financial year a considerable effort has been made by the company to rectify the records and sufficient progress has been made to indicate that the profit and loss account does not overstate the likely profit of the year and that the balance sheet fairly states the assets and liabilities of the company on the assumption that there will be sufficient recovery from debtors to cover the amount at which they are included in the balance sheet.

"The debts referred to, less provisions, amount to £1,021,503."

Shipping Industrial Holdings is a widely spread company with interests ranging from insurance and shipbroking to holidays. The inclusive holidays operation, the subject of the auditors' qualification, had a turnover of £20,836,000 last year against £12,501,000 in the previous year.

The profit from packaged holidays was stated at £447,000 before tax—against £418,000 last year—out of total group profit of £4,247,000.

Mr Jocelyn Hambro, the merchant banker who is also chairman of Shipping Industrial Holdings, commenting on the qualification, said: "I am absolutely certain that the position is now all right and I feel sure the auditors agree with me."

Mr Roy Brook, company secretary of Shipping Industrial, said: "We believe the money will be recovered in full. It is due from travel agents and some individuals. All the normal contacts are now being made to get it back."

He went on: "Things got lost. The situation now is that the administrative departments of Clarksons Holidays are now working properly.

"In the latter part of 1970 and early 1971 the computer operations gave us serious difficulties. The backlog of these difficulties will take several months to resolve but we believe the amounts will be recovered in full."

Mr Brook said the computer difficulties had nothing to do with recent overbooking problems in Spain.

The company's report shows that Mr Ken Holmes, former chairman of Clarksons Holidays, resigned from the Shipping Industrial board at the end of June.

A total of 34 employees of the Shipping Industrial Holdings group are shown as earning more than £10,000, nine of them getting between £20,000 and £47,500.

The highest-paid director, Sir Alexander Glen, deputy chairman, got a rise of more than £13,000 last year to a total of £56,612 and one other director also got more than £55,000. Mr Hambro drew only £1,000 as chairman.

In a joint report, Mr Hambro and Sir Alexander said more than 500,000 people travelled on Clarksons inclusive holidays last year, giving the firm a market share of about 25 per cent.

In their profit forecast, they said they expected this year's results to be comparable with those achieved in 1970.

Watney sticks with rejected Truman bid

Watney Mann has decided against a further revision of its takeover offer for Truman, Hanbury, Buxton. The formal bid document, posted yesterday, shows terms to be the same as those which Truman has already rejected.

The offer is 15 Watney shares, £10 of 11 per cent unsecured loan stock, plus 11 ordinary shares in International Distillers and Vintners for every 10 shares in Truman. On Thursday Watney revealed that this was the package which Truman directors turned down in favour of the offer from Grand Metropolitan Hotels, and suggested at the time that terms could be adjusted slightly for the purpose of the formal bid.

The offer will almost certainly be rejected by Truman—they could hardly change their mind when little else has changed—but Watney's attempt to woo shareholders direct could force GM to make yet another bid. S. G. Warburg, GM's adviser, is studying Watney's document and an announcement on GM's next move is expected very soon.

In urging Truman shareholders to accept the offer, Watney's chairman, Mr Michael Webster, points out that the offer has been compiled "after the fullest discussions between the two companies on the benefits of a merger," and acceptance would mean that shareholders remain invested in the liquor industry.

"The availability of the new Truman brewery at Brick Lane will not only postpone large capital investment by Watney but will enable implementation of the rationalisation programme to start within 12 months," says Watney's adviser, Guiness Mahon.

"This would mean that Truman's new brewery will be able to operate at its full capacity of one million barrels per annum, compared with the present Truman requirement of 500,000 barrels."

The document reaffirms that redundancies would be kept to an "absolute minimum."

Company news in brief

G. N. Haden and Sons proposes to change name to Haden Carrier. Composition of the board to be reorganised, including appointment to the board of two senior executives of Carrier Group—Mr J. A. E. Heard, vice-chairman and managing director of Carrier Engineering, and M J. Michiels, chief executive of Societe Carrier, France.

Points from reports

Porter-Lancastrian: Chairman says present order book is satisfactory and turnover for first four months of 1971 has increased. Resumption of dividends on ordinary shares will not be much further delayed.

Leonard Leigh: Chairman says there are signs of revival in building and civil engineering industries and therefore supply of materials to those trades should increase. This, together with further activities planned for waste disposal side of company, gives hope of increased profit.

Bristol Plant: Mr Leon Roydon says it is anticipated that a dividend of at least 8 pc can be maintained during current year on enlarged capital, which is to be increased by a rights issue to be proposed at AGM.

Cornwall Property: Mr Ron Shuck says substantial cash resources available for selected acquisitions and shareholders can expect further growth in assets and earnings.

Business changes

Industrial and General Trust: Mr Kenneth Graham Holden appointed to board.

Grand Junction Company: Mr P. A. Bull appointed a director.

Streets: Mr Brian Collie has been appointed to board of Street Financial Advertising and Public Relations as director of financial public relations division.

Bids and deals

Electronic Rentals and General Holdings: PTC-Langdon, one of the companies in the Electronic Rentals group is to purchase 30 per cent of the equity of W. Botterill and Son, Bozeat, Northants, long-established manufacturer of "Gola" sports footwear. Latest audited accounts of W. Botterill disclose net tangible assets of £179,170 and profit before tax of £40,454.

Sales index up

The Midland Bank index of business turnover rose by 12 points to 146 during the second quarter of 1971 (1968-100). The seasonally-adjusted index rose by 13 points, and at 143 compares with 137 for the second quarter of 1970.

AULT & WIBORG GROUP

Manufacturers of Printing Inks, Printers' Rollers, Container Coatings, Automobile and Industrial Finishes.
Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr Alexander Crawford:—

★ The trading profit of the Group for the year to 31 March 1971 amounted to £1,090,775 compared with £1,031,380 for the previous year, and after taxation the net trading profit before charging extraordinary items was £502,395 against £438,165, an increase of approximately 15%.

★ The Board recommended a final dividend for the year of 6%, making a total of 10%, the same as last year.

★ Much effort has been made in the past few years towards the rationalisation and concentration of the efforts of the Group and we are now on an even sounder basis to take advantage of the hoped for upturn in the economy of the country. This policy is being continued in every sphere of our activities and failing unforeseen difficulties we are confident that your company will continue to improve.

Shipping Industrial Holdings Limited

Record Profits in 1970

Record profits, before tax, of £4,247,000 were earned in 1970, including £1,557,000 from the Landel Group acquired during the year. Considerable growth took place in the operations of S.I.H. and, with the Landel acquisition and that of Dene Shipping Company Ltd. early in 1971, a much broader operating base is now established.

Clarksons Shipbroking and Shipowning Divisions alone provided a substantially larger net profit in 1970 than did the whole of the Group during the previous year; a suitable setting for the honour bestowed on Clarksons by the "Queen's Award" given for the first time for contributions to Britain's invisible earnings.

Insurance Underwriting and Broking both had good years, while the Holidays Company, engaged in a major system change to Computer operations, carried profitably over 500,000 passengers. There was continuing improvement in the Freight Division which contributed to Group profits.

Prospects for 1971

So, with the stronger base which has been established and, provided there are no unforeseen operational setbacks, or that material changes over the next six months do not adversely affect the national or international environment in which our operations are set, we would expect results for 1971 on a like-for-like basis to be comparable with those achieved in the favourable year of 1970.

To look further ahead is often impossible, but at this stage we are prepared to say that, while on one hand S.I.H. is now better able to withstand problems or setbacks in any one part of its operations, on the other hand the broader base which has been achieved should equally encourage growth as well.

Comparative Figures	1970	1969	1968
Group Profit before Taxation	£4,247,000*	£1,677,000	£1,368,000
Group Profit available for appropriation	£2,559,000	£908,000	£743,000
Earnings per 25p share	20.55p	10.67p	8.89p
Dividend per 25p share	8.75p	4.50p	3.88p

*Group Profit before Taxation includes £1,557,000 from the Landel Group acquired during the year.

Principal Activities

SHIPBROKING
SHIPOWNING
To H. CLARKSON & CO. LTD.
for Export Achievement
INSURANCE BROKING
INSURANCE UNDERWRITING
INCLUSIVE HOLIDAYS
FREIGHT MOVEMENT

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary, 15 St. Helen's Place, London, EC3A 6DQ

MIDLAND-YORKSHIRE TAR DISTILLERS LIMITED

Board's development policy continues.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM MR. STANLEY DIXON'S STATEMENT

- Year's results hit by high cost increases and expense of commissioning and developing new projects.
- Serious effect on UK chemical industry of continuing cost inflation.
- Bitumen expansion in Midlands proceeding according to plan with satisfactory order book for road binders.
- Benefits from first stage of para-cresol expansion.
- Two further works closures in rationalisation of tar business.
- Joint ventures did not come up to expectation.
- Heavy commissioning programme—approved capital projects at year end totalled £800,000.
- Dr. E. R. Wallsgrove appointed Chairman following the retirement of Mr. Stanley Dixon. Mr. L. C. MacMahon appointed Vice-Chairman.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH

	1971	1970
	£000's	£000's
Group Turnover	11,421	11,243
Exports	26%	20%
Profit before taxation:		
Group	783	1,071
Proportion of profits of associated joint venture companies	27	107
	810	1,178
Less Interest payable	183	187
	627	991
Profits after taxation	396	635
Net assets employed	10,299	10,075
Return on assets employed	7·9%	11·7%
Ordinary dividend:		
Interim paid	5·0p	5·0p
Final proposed	6·0p	7·6p
Dividend cover	1·6	1·9

Copies of the report and accounts available upon request from the Secretary, Oldbury, Warley, Worcestershire.

GROWTH FUND by John Coyne

Wearra wears a profit shine after its big step forward

THE TWO shoe firms featured so far in the new Growth Fund having performed extremely well, I make no apology for returning to this sector for the week's selection.

At 27p Wearra Shoes looks reasonable enough on historic figures, with a dividend yield of 5.2 per cent and a 10.9 price earnings ratio. However, the recent interim figures from the group show that these figures are going to be left behind this year, and, aided by a largish acquisition on favourable terms, earnings are going to jump and make the present share price look ridiculously cheap.

First the trading picture. The first six months saw profits up by 12.1 per cent at £74,000, as rising sales outstripped inflationary cost rises. The chairman, Mr H. D. Bugby, reported at the same time that the rising sales trend had been maintained in the second half of the year too. So shareholders can look for the group to produce around £195,000 in pre-tax profits for the whole year of its own trading operations.

More important, however, is the acquisition made since the end of the first half year. For £450,000 in cash Wearra acquired the Norton group of companies, a group with net tangible assets of £517,673 and pre-tax profits running at £134,000.

Product base

Thus the acquisition was made at a discount on assets, and on an earnings multiple of 5½. This is the sort of bargain you can get with a private company, but it is important to a group the size of Wearra.

Apart from the immediate benefits to earnings, it brings a useful broadening of the product base, for while Wearra has specialised on small independent retailers, Norton specialises in men's shoes selling at over £6 a pair and going to chain and men's stores, and mail order houses.

More than this, there should be important rationalisation moves to come, with Norton's five factories all within five miles of Wearra's head office.

Even without these merger economies, however, we can anticipate a lively boost in earnings. After allowing for financing charges on the cash paid in the takeover, we could expect the addition of more than £58,000 to Wearra's indicated earnings of £117,000, an addition of more than 50 per cent.

In fact it would not be unreasonable to look for even more, since Norton's own record in recent years has been of strongly rising profits.

But net profits after tax of £175,000 would mean earnings of 43.7 per cent against only 22.6 per cent last year. Not all of this will show up in the current year since the group will be including only a nine months' contribution from Norton, but once the figures are shown this should be seen to be the approximate annual rate.

Earnings of 43.7 per cent, of course, bring a dramatic change in the earnings multiple. It would drop to under 6.2, which with the further rationalisation economies then anticipated for the following year ought to have investment managers diving into the shares.

With the increased status that Wearra should now enjoy in its enlarged shape with annual pre-tax profits running in the region of £300,000, and with the encouraging prospects ahead, the shares justify a hefty rerating.

Most companies in this field have earnings multiples between 10 and 15, and Wearra would seem to slot midway between the two extremes, suggesting that once my predicted profit figures have been achieved a share price in the mid-fifties could be seen. Meanwhile you will not go far wrong chasing the shares up to 40p.

Norvic, the Norwich shoe firm, is still in my portfolio and my predicted takeover has materialised, though not on very enticing terms. Not to worry, it is only the opening ploy, as the share price rise to well above the bid value shows. Sit tight for the moment and await events.

The same advice applies to Miles Redfern where the board's profit forecast did, indeed, put my own predictions in a conservative light, and leaves the shares cheap still.

Now for the promised look at how the First Growth Fund is faring. When we left it as a fixed portfolio it had grown from its initial £5,000 to £10,964. The past three and a half months has seen it push further ahead, and it now stands at £14,539.

I do not have sufficient space to analyse the complete portfolio this week, so I am touching only on those stocks about which there have been a number of queries of late. In the main the queries have been whether to realise the profits or not, although there have been the sadder cases of whether to cut a loss.

Dixon's Photographic has been a star performer with a near sixfold increase in value after allowance is made for a one-for-one scrip issue. Against my adjusted purchase price of 15½p these now stand at 85p and account for £1,700 of the first portfolio after I earlier realised a large profit on half the original holding. I am in no rush to realise the rest of the profit however, for there is plenty of steam left with profits thrusting ahead.

Tremletts is one where, frankly, I had been tempted to cash in the 80 per cent profit here. However word reaches me that the group's next deal should be announced within a matter of weeks, and the shares are worth holding up to 200p.

Higgs and Hill have doubled, and though it is never wrong to be prudent and take a profit, readers will know just how undervalued I felt these shares were. The situation has not been fully rectified, so hang on.

One stock where I am advising profit-taking is Lex Service warrants. I hear the hotels expansion is not proving as easy as hoped, and having suffered at the hands of one of their garage servicing departments I am not too happy with the management's present grip after all the expansion. So I am content to wave the stock goodbye. It has very nearly tripled in value and at £2,100 represented too hefty a proportion of the portfolio anyway.

The disappointments are not so numerous, but bad all the same. Dreamland Electrical was showing a loss for a long time in spite of improved profits. However the shares have been stronger of late, and on the evidence remain cheap.

Sheaf Steam is the real loser. Perhaps this is not too surprising, with the doldrums in the shipping world, but bearing in mind the fundamental undervaluation that I felt was there initially, and the signs of a turn for the better in freight rates, I would tend to be a buyer now.

What does one do with the large cash realised with the Lex warrants sale? Well this week's selection for the current growth fund is a good one, and I would be happy to put half in here. The other half I will stick into Allied Polymers, Slater Walkers latest spin-off. I think this should hit an acquisitions trail soon, and the shares leave scope for reasonable capital growth at 78p.

HOW WE STAND

Shares	Company	Buying price p	Present price p	Present value £
281	Wilkinson's Transport	129	194	545
450	Green's Economisers	152	148	666
1,250	Norvic	38½	58	725
725	H. C. Janes	82	95	688
1,000	Greef Chemical	58½	63	630
300	Travis & Arnold	90	129	387
2,500	Steinberg	40	62	1,550
800	Wm. Whittingham	56	67	536
600	Miles Redfern	83	118	708
500	Boosey & Hawkes	160	200	1,000
1,750	Wearra Shoes	27	—	483
	Cash			7
				7,925
	Capital on April 17, 1971			5,000
	Appreciation to date			2,925

Greek aircraft bid

Greece's Olympic Airways has confirmed that it has bid with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and Avions Marce Dassault of France to set up Greece's first aircraft industry.

A spokesman for the company said the joint offer by Olympic, the US and French firms was to be submitted to the Government in October in reply to tenders invited earlier

The Government has made no comment on the report, but official sources said the Government had decided to establish an industry for the maintenance and repair of planes. The same sources said tenders for such a unit had already been invited.

THE NIGHT SKY IN AUGUST by N. G. Matthew

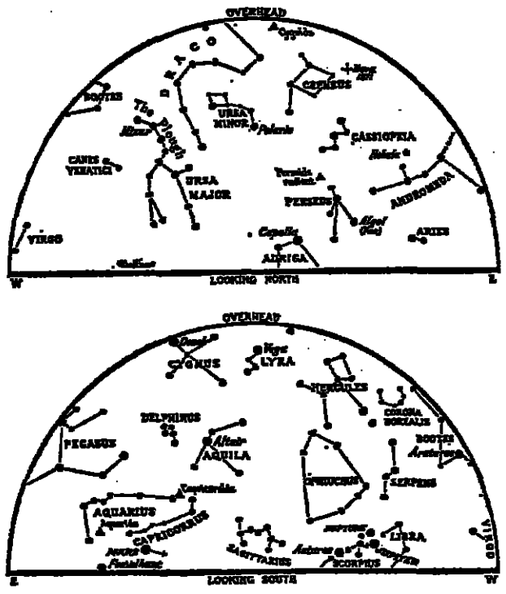
Pictures in the air

GOOD photography of astronomical objects through the earth's atmosphere has always been difficult because of the degrading effect of poor seeing, movement of the image due to atmospheric interference, even in very clear sky. In recent years astronomers at Princeton University have obtained high quality photographs from radio-controlled telescopes raised into the stratosphere by giant balloons. At a height of 80,000 feet, but controlled from the ground, a number of very successful photographs were secured with a 36-inch telescope. These included the planet Uranus, Io, Jupiter's innermost satellite, and the nucleus of the galaxy NGC 4151, which is of the unusual Seyfert type.

Io is about the size of our moon but because of its great distance the apparent diameter was only one second of arc across, its photographic image being half a millimetre. Computer processing was applied to reduce the film grain and to eliminate as far as possible slight blurring caused by the diffraction pattern of the optics. Later a composite picture from 15 exposures of Io was made, when surface markings of the satellite began to appear. This work has led to a considerable advance.

Another recent technique to reconstruct star images which have been degraded by the earth's atmosphere is speckle interferometry, developed by astronomers at the State University of New York on Long Island. "Speckle" describes the rapidly changing granular structure visible in the highly magnified diffraction image of a star in a telescope. This speckle phenomenon is an interference-diffraction effect, produced in our atmosphere by the corrugations of the incoming wavefront. Interference occurs between rays striking widely separated parts of the primary optical mirror and consequently the granular image contains high resolution data down to the diffraction limit of the telescope.

Successful photographs of these speckle patterns were made with the 200-inch Palomar telescope using a two-stage image intensifier, with very short exposures, sometimes only one 500th of a second. Many exposures were made for each star, from which the Fourier transform of the intensity distribution in each image was obtained by illuminating the photograph with a laser and producing the infinity diffraction pattern on film. Many such films were superimposed photographically to obtain a single transform. Since the Fourier transform is its own inverse, the same technique could be used to obtain the reconstituted star image. By this method the true disks of stars, for example of Betelgeuse, Antares, and even Aldebaran, have been resolved for the first time. The two components of the spectroscopic binary, Capella, distant 45 light-years, have been clearly separated by this technique. Future applications of this new development will be many: the study of close binary systems, determining the diameters of minor planets and examining circumstellar shells will only be the beginning.



The maps of the northern and southern aspects of the sky show the planets and brighter stars which will be above the horizon about 11 pm early in August, 10 pm around the middle of the month, and 9 pm near the end. Arrows indicate the motions of the planets during the month.

slightly later than the sun but is too close to the sun to be observed.

Mars, in Capricornus, see south map, reaches opposition to the sun on August 10 and is an outstanding object of mag. –2.6 around that time, then slowly fading. In the early part of the month Mars is rather low for observation with the telescope even around midnight, but as the planet rises earlier each night this will improve. The darkest feature is the Syrtis Major, near the equator of Mars, but it is, of course, sometimes on the averted hemisphere. The southern polar cap, now rather small, is the brightest area. Jupiter is in Libra close to Scorpius, see south map, Although gradually fading, the planet is still very bright, mag. –1.9 at the beginning of the month. Telescope users should observe as soon as it is dark, while the planet and its satellites are at a reasonable altitude. Saturn, in Taurus, rises a little before 1 am on August 1 then progressively earlier so that by the end of the month the planet will rise before 11 pm. A telescope will show the rings widely open. Uranus is in Virgo, see last month's map, but sets shortly before 11 pm on August 1 and gradually earlier. Neptune, in Libra, see south map, is near a stationary point. About mag. 8.5 it may be seen in a small telescope but will be difficult to identify as it is hardly moving relative to the stars at present.

METEORS

The alpha Capricornids, see south map, are at at maximum on August 1 but few are likely to be seen. The iota Aquarids, see south map, will be at maximum on August 5 but conditions are rather unfavourable. The well known Perseids, see north map, will be at maximum on August 12 but will be at a rather low altitude. Conditions are favourable however for the kappa Cygnids at maximum on August 20, see north map. Though few, these are exploding fireballs.

THE STARS

High in the southern sky the triangle formed by the bright stars Vega, Deneb, and Altair is easily recognised, while slightly to the west are Hercules and Corona. Low to the west of south the reddish Antares identifies Scorpius. On clear nights the stars of Sagittarius will be seen near the meridian. The familiar circumpolar constellations are seen in the north, Capella being near its lowest altitude. Near the east we find Andromeda and almost due west the brilliant Arcturus shines.

OCCULTATION

The star 17 Tauri, mag. 3.8, will disappear by occultation early on August 14, vanishing at 2 27 am and reappearing at 3 03 am (London 2 26 am and 2 57 am).

NOVA CEPHEI 1971

This nova was discovered by Kuwano, Tokyo, on July 10. Its position, high in the northern sky, is shown on the north map. The mag is about 8.5, probably fading.

DIARY

Aug. 1 Alpha Capricornids at maximum.
Aug. 5 Iota Aquarids at maximum.
Aug. 6 Full moon: total eclipse.
Aug. 7 Mars 8 degrees south of moon.
Aug. 9 Moon at perigee, 225,500 miles.
Aug. 10 Mars at opposition
Aug. 12 Mercury stationary.
Aug. 12 Mars nearest to earth (35 million miles).
Aug. 12 Perseids at maximum.
Aug. 13 Neptune stationary.
Aug. 13 Moon at last quarter.
Aug. 14 Occultation of 17 Tauri.
Aug. 20 New moon.
Aug. 20 Kappa Cygnids at maximum.
Aug. 24 Moon at apogee, 252,200 miles.
Aug. 26 Mercury in inferior conjunction.
Aug. 27 Venus in superior conjunction.
Aug. 29 Moon at first quarter.

MOTORING GUARDIAN



Two crashes involving a head on collision—the driver of the car on the left wore a seat belt and survived with a cut knee—the driver of the car on the right was unrestrained and died.

'In spite of the enormous number of deaths and serious injuries taking place each day, far too few drivers and passengers have any idea what they and their cars will look like after a crash'

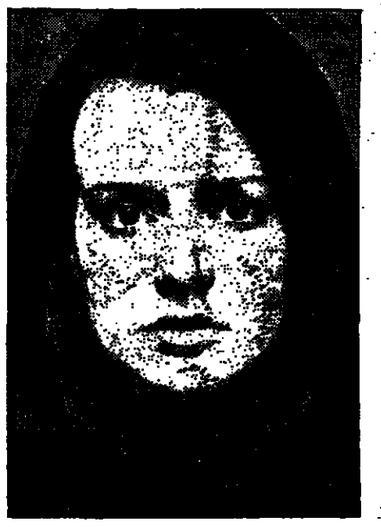
—IAN BREACH





Two relatively minor facial injuries received as a result of not wearing a seat belt—the woman in the top picture hit a zone-toughened windscreen, the girl hit a laminated screen.

Below: a section of RoSPA's main poster for their seat-belt campaign.



LAST week the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents unveiled its latest campaign to cut accidents on the roads. Part of this campaign, due to be run over the next four months, is to promote the sixteenth edition of its booklet "Turn to Better Driving," which is one more respectable version in the large library of post-test manuals now available to motorists. If it is distributed and read as efficiently as its predecessors, it will doubtless be of some value to some drivers, though one wonders whether these are not invariably predisposed to attaining a higher-than-average standard of proficiency and judgment in the roadcraft. But it is the second half of the campaign that calls for comment.

Once again, RoSPA have proved themselves utterly out of touch with the means of communication at their disposal. The posters for their seat belt campaign are so bad they almost beggar criticism. The main one, with its slogan "Always wear a seat belt—some don't," depicts a model so obviously and so embarrassingly got up to look like an accident victim that the public can be forgiven for scoffing, laughing—anything but taking notice of the intended message. Half way to realism and neither one thing nor the other, it is arguably worse even than the traditionally ineffectual ones that accompany it.

These fall into three categories. The first is the straightforward exhortation: "belt up every time," "put that seat belt on" (not the factory-poster *that*), "their safety depends on you"; the second is the suffer-the-little-children approach, using two free-hand-drawn kiddies in their back-seat safety harnesses (why can't RoSPA employ a good figure artist?); the last delves into the poster craft of the forties. Here our heroine leans through the safety triangle (hands up all those under the age of 25 who recognise the symbol) and fastens the base of the triangle together. Get it? The SAFEty Belt. It's a wonder they didn't use that as well as the rest of the tortured ideogram.

Not a jot of research appears to have been put into finding what the likely effectiveness of these posters would be. The lame old RoSPA answer is: "We know from experience what our local road safety officers and groups tend to buy? So do I. They buy the ones RoSPA offers them because there is no option—neither they nor the association seem to have a good idea between them on what constitutes propaganda. At a time when all of us—children and adults alike—can see death, destruction and grief on news bulletins, is it likely that we will be in the slightest way affected by posters and slogans such as these?

I say again, unmoved by RoSPA's posters or its protestations, that there are but two ways of getting people to wear seat belts, short of compelling them (and why not that? Because, trots out RoSPA, "... the difficulties of enforcement." Rot.) One is to engineer for unavoidable use of belts. The other is to promote them with publicity that works. It has to be bloody and gruesome and unpleasant, because that is what real accidents are like. In spite of the enormous number of deaths and serious injuries taking place each day, far too few drivers and passengers have any idea what they and their cars will look like after a crash.

The two photographs reproduced here show relatively minor facial injuries received as a result of not wearing seat belts. Pictures like these and worse are only too plentifully available to RoSPA and the DoE's safety publicity unit. They should use them instead of the nice, neat, and totally unconvincing ones they have chosen. They illustrate something else, incidentally: the young girl hit a laminated windscreen; the older one a British zone-toughened screen. Neither is a pretty sight, but two black eyes seem no worse than the lacerations received by the younger passenger.

The question of laminated versus toughened was raised at the RoSPA conference last week. Harold Taylor, head of the safety division at the Road Research Laboratory, showed these pictures and said: "In safety terms, there is very little to choose between the two. From our experience of analysing accidents, we have records of very few injuries caused as a result of a failure of zone-toughened glass." He also added that the comparative studies quoted in the United States were "rather full of statistical holes." In any event it is clear that both these passengers would have escaped injury had they been wearing their belts.

The set of photographs showing two Cortinas involved in a head-on collision reveal that the main damage done to one vehicle's interior had been caused by the driver himself hitting the steering wheel. He was killed. In the other, the seat-belted driver sustained no more than a cut knee, although his car was every bit as written off. Mr Taylor underlined them with a graphic analogy: in a 30 mph collision, unrestrained occupants strike the interior of their car with a force equal to that of falling face downwards to the ground from the roof of a house. Few people would willingly undergo that experience, yet many continue to take the risk in a car.

I'm sorry if I have upset you, readers and RoSPA, but I want you to be upset enough to avoid the distress of the driver whose car I came across on a North London hill last week. He stood, shaking, as the tow-away men attached what was left of his vehicle to their Land-Rover: he had skidded on a corner, lost control, and hit a lamp post at about 15 or 20 mph, demolishing the front of the car, smashing the overhead lamp, and moving the heavy post a good six inches in its stone bed. The only trace of his passenger was a handbag and two blood soaked handkerchiefs inside, and a pool of blood on the pavement. Among the inevitably disturbing wreckage inside the car were two perfectly serviceable unused belts.

LETTERS: the carnet system

THE MOTORIST using a Carnet de Passage en Douane should be warned of a danger that seems to have overtaken me. In 1969 I used a carnet issued by the AA under their Five-Star Touring Service. I am now told by the AA that the Tunisian authorities have no record of the exportation of my Land-Rover and the AA tells me: "We must now prove that it has left the country to avoid paying Customs charges on your behalf."

In fact the carnet was presented in the usual way on leaving Tunisia. The centre portion was filled in by Tunisians and retained by them. The counterfoil was stamped by them and remained in the carnet. The AA subsequently wrote me asking for the carnet to be returned complete to them and this was done.

Had I retained the carnet and had the Tunisian authorities tried to obtain Customs dues from me I would have told them where to get off; that even if they had no proof that the vehicle had been exported I held proof myself, with their official stamp. The AA, having this proof in their hands, merely ask me to prove it all again. For all I know they may hand over a vast sum to Tunisia and sue me for it.

There appears to be something wrong with the carnet system as operated by the AA, something in need of urgent correction. Had it been my Volkswagen, which I change every year, how would I know where to look for the one I had in 1969?—Yours faithfully,

Jon Stevens.

54 Broomfield,
Adel, Leeds 16.

Pre-driver training

I READ WITH interest your article "Don't think you know it all," particularly the references to pre-driver training.

The Automobile Association believes that if any real progress is to be made on the road safety front it must begin with the future generations and those who are today at school. We cannot expect the children of today to enter into a highly motorised society without sound preparation, without being properly acclimatised, and without a developed awareness of the problems that will face them.

The AA Director General, Mr Alec Durie, is on record as saying he will not be satisfied until the Government and local authorities interest themselves to such an extent that road-craft and the first principles of driving become standard procedure among senior pupils all over the country.

We see pre-driver training programme as much a part of school curricula as lessons in swimming or woodwork are at present, hence our school driving courses in various parts of the country. This is why the AA (not the RAC as mentioned in the article) in conjunction with the

pany of Veteran Motorists and supported by the RAC is sponsoring the detailed research into driver training at Salford University.—Yours sincerely,

R. S. Campbell, Chief Press and Information Officer.
The Automobile Association,
London WC2H 7LY.

Mid-Atlantic car

RICHARD PARKES (June 28) asserts "fundamental differences" between the American and British conceptions of safety. He favours the better handling — better steering approach, over the devices that mitigate the post-crash condition of the car's occupants.

Frankly, Mr Parkes, if I was the driver of a Mini-Cooper that had just been flattened by a skidding 25-ton truck on a wet night, my superior handling, steering and brakes would be no consolation on the way to the [illegible]

I would argue that the mutually exclusive terms with which Mr Parkes [illegible] the arguments for the design of American approach are unnecessary and misguided. If I am [illegible] I prefer a British [illegible] to be involved in a [illegible] (and they will continue) then [illegible] an American car, [illegible] the Mid-Atlantic vehicle.—Peter Quantrell,
[illegible] Road, Lancaster.

هكذا من الأصل

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SITUATIONS

CITY OF EDINBURGH

CITY ARCHITECT

Applications are invited for the post of City Architect which will become vacant in December, 1971, on the retiral of the present holder.

The successful candidate will be appointed as a Chief Official on a salary scale of £6,516 to £7,020.

Candidates for this post should be architects with outstanding design ability and proven managerial experience in a large organisation providing a complete professional service. Applicants should be capable of heading a department engaged on all types of architectural work and supporting services required by a large local authority.

The candidate appointed will be expected to be sensitive to the need for maintaining and developing the architectural reputation of the City of Edinburgh and must be a Fellow or Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Application forms and further information on the post may be obtained from: The Town Clerk (Div. G), City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1YJ, to whom application forms are to be returned not later than 6th September, 1971.

CITY OF DUNDEE

DEPUTE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK

SALARY—£3,825 to £4,203

Applications are invited for the post of Depute Director of Social Work for the City of Dundee (population approximately 185,000). The vacancy arises as a result of the retiral of the present Depute Director. The Social Work Department is expanding rapidly and is designed to provide a fully integrated and comprehensive social work service. The person appointed will act as a general deputy to the Director of Social Work and will share in the management and long term planning of the Department. He may also be assigned special responsibility for liaison with voluntary organisations, research and development.
Applicants must be professionally qualified social workers who have had considerable administrative experience at a senior level.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK

(Residential and Day Care Services)
SALARY—£2,955 to £3,375

Applications for this newly established post are invited from professionally qualified social workers (but not residential work training) who have experience in a senior administrative position.
The person appointed will have special responsibility for the management of the Corporation's homes for the elderly, children's homes and hostels, mental health hostel and training centre, special care unit and day nurseries, the registration and inspection of voluntary residential and day care establishments, private day nurseries and child minders.
The rapid expansion of the Department is creating opportunities for the development of new forms of residential and day care services.
This is a post for someone with initiative, imagination and the ability to take on fully delegated responsibility and who can ensure that the residential and day care services are co-ordinated with the field work services.

Both posts are full-time, superannuable and subject to medical examination. Car allowances payable. Removal expenses up to £100 in certain cases. Help with housing may be available.
Application forms, together with further details of these posts may be obtained from the undersigned with whom applications should be lodged by 31st AUGUST, 1971.

GORDON S. WATSON, Town Clerk

City Chambers, Dundee, DD1 3BY
Telephone 23141

SELNEC P.T.E., SOUTHERN DIVISION

require a

SYSTEMS ANALYST/ PROGRAMMER

To assist in the development and application of computer programmes and procedures for bus operating schedules, platform staff duty schedules and roster compilation.

To assist as required in the work of the SELNEC Transportation Study.

To investigate and report on other possible computer applications.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and have a good knowledge of FORTRAN, in a wide range of application.

Knowledge of bus scheduling work would be an advantage but not essential as training would be given to the successful applicant.

Salary within the range £2,000 to £2,500 per annum according to experience and qualifications.

The successful applicant would be required to work at various locations within SELNEC.

Details of qualifications, experience and career to date should be forwarded, under confidential cover, to:—

The Divisional Personnel Manager,
SELNEC P.T.E.,
Southern Division,
Daw Bank, Stockport, SK3 0DU
by the 12th August, 1971.

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SITUATIONS

DOMESTIC

HANDYMAN/GARDENER, perhaps with wife as Housekeeper Wanted: flat available on premises; applicants must be vegetarians. Full details on application. The Vegetarian Society, Parkdale, Dunham Road, Altrincham, Cheshire (Tel. 061-928 0793).

SITUATIONS

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

COMMISSION PAID on Work introduced using Bolts, Nuts or Fasteners with particular interest in SHEET METAL APPLICATIONS industrial and A.I.D. types. Address: TW 197 The Guardian, 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

WE HAVE A VACANCY for a YOUNG MAN around 22 years of age, to train as a REPRESENTATIVE for a well-known Manchester Company manufacturing Ladies' Coats and suits. This is a wonderful opportunity to get a thorough training in the fashion trade. Please reply to: J. M. Atkinson, giving fullest details, J. G. Needham, 57-67 Great Ancoats Street, Manchester 4.

TECHNICIANS

University of Hull

A vacancy exists in the DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY at

SENIOR TECHNICIAN

level for work on a three-year research project supported by the Science Research Council and commencing September 1, 1971. The work involves studies of reaction kinetics by physical techniques, in particular by NMR. Good general experimental skill, rather than previous experience as NMR is important. Thirty-seven-and-a-half hour, five-day week with some five weeks' holiday per annum. Salary on scale £1,398 to £1,707 plus superannuation for approved qualifications; position on scale dependent on age and experience. Applicants must possess a degree or a Higher National Certificate in Chemistry. Applications, as soon as possible to Registrar, quoting the names of two referees.

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15 Cross Street, Manchester 2.
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OFFICE STAFF

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Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester M20 9BX.
PERSONAL SECRETARY required in the Paterson Laboratories. Commencing salary £900, rising to £1,134. Additional pay for certain approved qualifications. Applications, giving full details of age, education and experience and naming two referees, to Hospital Secretary, quoting reference 71/54.

SENIOR PROBATE CLERK required immediately, old-established practice, Preston, Lancashire; part-time appointment considered; part-time TYPIST with knowledge of conveyancing required. Address VW 121 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Stirling

SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for the above post in the Department of Sociology. The successful applicant will be expected, under the general direction of the Head of the Department of Sociology, to implement the Department's plan to offer from September, 1972 a post-graduate course leading to a Diploma in Social Work. The University proposes to make an appointment at least six months in advance of the start of the course.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £3,597-£4,401 plus F.S.S.U.

Applications, including the names of two referees, should be submitted by August 31, 1971, to the Deputy Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling, from whom further information may be obtained.

LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for appointment to a Lectureship in Social Work in the Department of Sociology. Although teaching duties will not begin until mid-September, 1972, the University would consider making an appointment sufficiently in advance to enable the successful applicant to undergo a course of training in the teaching of Social Work.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £1,491-£3,417 plus F.S.S.U.

Applications including the names of two referees, should be submitted by September 15, to the Deputy Secretary (Gu), University of Stirling, Stirling, from whom further information may be obtained.

JOHN GORNA & CO., 53 King Street, Manchester, require ASSISTANT SOLICITOR to deal with all branches of Common Law; good prospects of advancement.

LIVE-WIRE SOLICITOR needed to assist Senior Partners (London): Trusts, tax, company and general; age 25 to 55, presence, personality and drive essential for generous salary; excellent prospects. Address TW 144 The Guardian, 21 John Street, W.C.1.

MANAGING DIRECTOR requires a conscientious OFFICE MANAGER to control and report on the accounting functions of his Engineering business; applicant must possess experience of machine accounting and staff control; a good salary will be paid. Address VX 129 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

MANCHESTER SOLICITORS, specialising in Personal Injuries Litigation work, are looking for a LEGAL EXECUTIVE, age 20 to 30 years, preferably with experience in the field; modern office; young and lively staff; pleasant working conditions; attractive basic salary according to age; ability and experience; summer and Christmas bonuses; four weeks' holiday; extended Bank Holidays; pension scheme; luncheon vouchers. Suitable applicants interested in a responsible position with human interest, should apply without delay to W. H. THOMPSON, Quay House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HX. Ref. NC/MC.

MANCHESTER SOLICITORS with large and progressive general practice require LEGAL EXECUTIVE capable of dealing with litigation and general Common Law matters without supervision; modern offices, three weeks' holiday, pension scheme; salary by arrangement according to ability and experience; good prospects of advancement; all applications will be treated in strictest confidence. Address TW 196 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT requires Sub-contract AUDIT WORK; small audits and incomplete records a speciality; fees by negotiation. Address VW 72 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

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PRIVATE PROPERTY

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THE LAKE DISTRICT: Skiddaw View, Thornthwaite, nr Keswick-on-Derwentwater.—A Most Delightful Freehold RESIDENCE, occupying an elevated position with unsurpassed views of the Derwent Valley; accommodation: entrance hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining-room, kitchen, utility-room, storeroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. outside. The property stands in approximately 1½ acres of grounds. Services: Main electricity, water and septic tank drainage. Rateable value £90. All inquiries to the Agents, J. DAVID KING, F.R.I.C.S., 14 St John's Street, Keswick. Tel. 73076.

FOR SALE

BUSINESSES

FASHION DISTRIBUTION AGENCY for sale; can be run from home, one day per week; ideal for wife, no selling; cost, including stock £162. Telephone: 01-802 1241 (24-hr. answering service), or write Shopping supplies, 92 West Green Road, London N15.

NEW GARAGE For Sale, SWINTON, Manchester. 15 mls. M6; 30ft. head room, fully equipped M.o.T station; solus concern; garage space 2,500 sq. ft., fenced compound 2,500 sq. ft. adj. yard and machine shop 1,500 sq. ft.; private petrol pump 1,000 gall. fuel stores and office accom extra; reason for sale; £12,000 o.n.o. VX 184 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TEACHING IN GLASGOW

As the largest education authority in Scotland, Glasgow offers a wide variety of schools in which to teach, from modern schools in new housing areas to established schools in the urban areas. All are well equipped and generously provided with up-to-date text books and the latest teaching aids, including a closed circuit television service.

Most of the City's Secondary Schools are now organised on comprehensive lines but there are also a number of Senior Secondary and Junior Secondary Schools.

Promotion prospects are good. There are also excellent opportunities for further study and in-service training and for taking part in development work.

Teachers interested in joining the City's Education Service are invited to apply to J. T. Bain, Director of Education, 129 Bath Street, Glasgow C2. (Telephone No.: 041-221 9600, Exts. 3070, 3074 and 3147.)

Enquiries will be welcomed from both primary and secondary teachers.

County Borough of Bury

THE DERBY (GRAMMAR/TECHNICAL) SCHOOL

920 on Roll—Co-educational
Required for September, 1971: ASSISTANT TEACHER for MATHEMATICS with forms in the Lower School. The appointment would be temporary for the Autumn Term but arrangements could be made for a permanent appointment to be made for a suitable person at another Secondary School in the town from the commencement of Spring Term, 1972.
Application forms obtainable from and returnable to Director of Education, Town Hall, Bury, by Monday, August 9, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee

(DIVISION 15)
LEIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Qualified ASSISTANT TEACHER required September 1, 1971—mainly PHYSICS.
Permanent or temporary. Graduate or non-graduate.
Applications to R. C. Hopkinson, Divisional Education Officer, 35 Gramerre Street, Leigh.

Lancashire Education Committee

DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE No 24
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE WEST END COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL

Required for September (temporary or permanent) teachers for (a) FRENCH (b) GIRLS' P.E.
Further details from Head Teacher.
Telephone: 330 3758.

Paisley College of Technology

(Re-advertisement)
Applications are invited for the post of

ASSOCIATE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

in the Department of CIVIL ENGINEERING

with special responsibilities in land use. The appointee will lead a group of staff engaged in the teaching of full-time course leading to the College Diploma in Land Economics. Preference will be given to applicants who have experience in a planning team engaged on large urban developments. Salary £3,915 per annum.
Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Establishment Section, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley, quoting reference G/13/1. Closing date within two weeks of publication.

West Riding County Council

Rockingham Institute of Further Education
LECTURER GRADE I IN DRESS DESIGN

To commence as soon as possible. Applicants should possess a Diploma in Art and Design. A teaching qualification together with an interest in Millinery and Fashion Accessories would be an added advantage.
Salary in accordance with the Burnham Technical Scale (under review) £1,230 to £2,075 with allowances for approved qualifications and training.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Thornleigh, Station Street, Swinton, Mexborough, Yorkshire, to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

University Hospital of South Manchester

CLINICAL ASSISTANT IN CYTOLOGY

required at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute for five sessions per week commencing in October. Remuneration £560 per annum, per session.
Apply with full details and the name of one referee to the Group Secretary, Withington Hospital, Manchester M20 3LR by August 12, 1971 (Ref. T892).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Wales

University College of Swansea

MEDICAL OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified medical practitioners for the post of Medical Officer at the College.
Salary will be on the scale £3,141 to £4,560 per annum plus F.S.S.U. Benefits.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, Glam., SA2 8PP, to whom letters of application (three copies) should be received by 14th August, 1971.

University of Kent at Canterbury

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship to join a group working on the computer simulation of molecular liquids. An applicant with experience in computing on large machines and an interest in liquids and statistical mechanics would be preferred. A wide range of experimental work on liquids is also actively pursued in Canterbury. The appointment is for three years on the salary scale £1,491-£1,767. Application forms and further particulars from Professor J. G. Powles, The Physics Laboratories, The University, Canterbury, Kent. Closing date September 3, 1971. Please quote reference A.26/71.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ART

Applications are invited from graduates for the post of DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIAN in the School of Fine Art, tenable from September 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have training and/or experience of librarianship and an interest in the arts.
Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £1,491-£3,003, according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of F.S.S.U. required.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than August 27, 1971. Please quote reference G.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

The University invites applications for the post of TEMPORARY DEMONSTRATOR in INORGANIC CHEMISTRY for the Academic Year 1971/72.
The successful applicant will be expected to participate in the teaching programme of the Department, including laboratory demonstrating and tutorial duties. Research facilities will also be available. The appointment starts on October 1, 1971.
Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £1,491 x £138—£1,767 (extendable to £3,174), according to age, qualifications and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar. The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than August 27, 1971. Please quote reference G.

The University of Sheffield

APPOINTMENTS BOARD

Applications are invited from graduates in science or technology for a post of ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the Appointments Board, tenable from as early a date as possible. The person appointed will be concerned with students and graduates in science, materials technology and chemical engineering. Candidates, preferably in the age range 27-40, should have had several years' relevant industrial, professional or other suitable experience. Initial salary according to qualifications on the scale £1,491 rising to £3,417 p.a. with F.S.S.U. provision. Further particulars from the Registrar, to whom applications (five copies) should be sent by August 21, 1971. Quote ref. R38/B.

POLYTECHNICS

Bristol Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES

LECTURESHIPS IN HISTORY, HISTORY OF IDEAS, LITERATURE & PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above four posts, duties to commence as soon as possible. A good honours degree is essential. Research or experience of teaching at degree level will be taken into account, but applications from recent graduates are particularly invited. Lecturers will join teams teaching Contemporary Cultural Studies and other Humanities courses provided for different Faculties in the Polytechnic, and will be associated in planning further developments, including a new Humanities degrees in which their subjects are expected to play an important part.
Up to two of the four appointments may be made at Lecturer Grade II level, the others will be at Grade I.
Salary Scale (under review): Lecturer Grade II, £1,947-£2,337; Lecturer Grade I, £1,460-£2,200. (*Starting salary dependent upon qualifications and experience).
Further details and application forms, to be returned by September 15, 1971, from Central Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Ashley Down, Bristol BS7 9BU.
Please quote Post reference number L32/106 for History, L32/107 for History of Ideas, L32/108 for Literature and L32/109 for Psychology, in all communications.

City of Leicester Social Services Department

ADVISER IN RESIDENTIAL CARE

Applications are invited from men and women with extensive experience in residential child care. Some field work experience would be an advantage. Applicants should hold a recognised qualification in residential child care and/or a social work qualification. This is an additional post and one Adviser has been in post for 11 years.
The person appointed will be one of a small team of senior officers in the Department, responsible under the general supervision of an Assistant Director of Social Services, for the recruitment, deployment and support of residential staff. Some staff training would be involved, also participation in the formation of policy relevant to residential provisions and in the planning of new purpose-built children's homes.
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Car allowance and car loan available.
Apply: Director of Social Services (Ref. MES), Midland House, 52/54 Charles Street, Leicester.

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Applications are invited for the session 1972/73. Applicants must hold a degree or diploma in Social Studies and have at least one year's experience in Social Work. Very exceptionally, certain other approved and relevant educational qualifications may be accepted, provided candidates have substantial experience in social work. Students who satisfactorily complete the Course will be able to register as members of the British Association of Social Workers. Details and application forms may be obtained in the first instance from "The Clearing House for post-graduate courses leading to a professional qualification in Social Work," The Social Work Advisory Services, 26 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2SR.
Applications and/or inquiries should be made as soon as possible. Closing date for receipt of completed application forms, December 31, 1971.

Leeds Education Committee

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

County Borough of Bury

(Amended Advertisement)
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P.O. (1-5) (£3,366-£3,798)

This is a new post in my Department. The successful applicant will head a new Management Services Section which will provide a work study service (already in operation) and O. and M. and establishment services for all Departments.
Applicants should be suitably qualified and should have a positive approach to modern management.

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR
P.O.1 (1-5) (£2,556-£2,949)

This is a new post established in my Department. The person appointed will be responsible directly to me and will assist in the preparation and monitoring of performance of the Council's programme. He should be suitably qualified and preferably have experience of network analysis and other modern planning and control techniques.
Application forms and further particulars for both positions on application to me.
Closing date for receipt of applications August 25, 1971.
JAMES A. McDONALD, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Bury.

County Council of Durham

THE BOWES MUSEUM BARNARD CASTLE

ANTIQUITIES ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the above post on the salary range A.P. 1-3 i.e., £1,036-£1,776 per annum.
Although candidates must hold an Archaeology degree their interests should extend to the post-medieval and, full life material of the region.
Further particulars and application forms, returnable by August 23, 1971 from the undersigned.
G. R. METCALFE, Director of Education.
County Hall, Durham.
July 26, 1971.

County Borough of Preston

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER (£1,611 to £2,025)

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A vacancy has arisen in one of the integrated social work teams for a qualified social worker who has relevant experience in child care, mental health or work with the physically handicapped. Essential car user allowance.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST (£1,164 to £1,479)

required to fill a vacancy in the social work team. The duties are to assist elderly and handicapped people in their own homes and some of the residents in residential homes.
Application forms obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Guildhall Offices, Guildhall Street, Preston, PR1 3PR and returnable not later than August 16, 1971.

Longdendale Urban District Council

ACCOUNTANCY ASSISTANT (INCOME)

Applications are invited from suitably experienced persons for the above appointment in the Treasurer's Department, to be responsible for the entry, posting and balancing of all income, including rates, rents and sundry income, and for general duties in the department. The appointment is pensionable and subject to N.J.C. Conditions of Service and to a salary in accordance with Clerical Grade III (£1,272-£1,464 per annum).
Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, together with the names of two referees, to be sent to the Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Hollingworth, via Hyde, SK14 8ND, on or before August 20, 1971.

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LEGAL NOTICES

DIVORCE.—On 31st May 1971, in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia, Mr. SYDNEY MARGOLIS was granted a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage to his wife, VALERIE MARGOLIS (nee Rosemarine).

MANCHESTER PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

NOTICE OF AUDIT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the District Auditor has appointed the Audit of the Accounts of the above-mentioned fund (the Committees and Officers) for the year ended 31st March, 1971, to commence at Town Hall, Salford on Thursday, 16th September, 1971 at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon when and where any local government elector in the district may be present and may make an objection to the said accounts before the District Auditor.
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a copy of the said accounts duly made up and balanced together with the books, accounts, account sheets, deeds, contracts, vouchers and receipts, mentioned or referred to in such accounts will be deposited at the office of the Clerk at 2a Bexley Square, Salford and will be open thereat between 10 am and 4 pm on every weekday for seven clear days immediately before the Audit to the inspection of all persons interested, who will be at liberty to take copies of or extracts from the same without fee or reward. Dated this 30th day of July, 1971.
J. P. BAYNES, Clerk of the Port Health Authority.
2a Bexley Square, Salford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to s. 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925 that any person having a claim against or an interest in the estate of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified after which date the assets of the deceased will be distributed by the persons representative, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

GAWTHORNE, SHIRLEY ALDERMAN, 80 Kimberley Road, Leicester, died 7th July, 1971. Particulars to Messrs. S. G. PRISBY & SHALE, solicitors, 5 De Montfort Street, Leicester, LE1 7GE, before 4th October, 1971.

SALISBURY, SYDNEY ALFRED, "Craigmore," Winston Heath Lane, Somerford, Congleton, Cheshire, died on the 16th May, 1971. Particulars to BARCLAYS BANK TRUST COMPANY LIMITED, P.O. Box No. 348, 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester, M60 2OD or ROTHWELL & EVANS, solicitors, 850 Chapel Street, Salford, M3 5LR before 4th October, 1971.

PARKINSON MOTORS (ST. ANNES) LIMITED

Each of Annes Road West, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire.
THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to section 298 of the Companies Acts 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held in the Board Room (2nd floor) of the offices of Messrs. Harry L. Price and Co., 20 Princess Street, Manchester 1, on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, 1971, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1971.
By order of the Board.

RACING GUARDIAN

Allow rails bookmakers to display prices

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Saturday's evening meeting at Windsor suffered from a shortage of bookmakers, because few could get from Goodwood and Newmarket in time. On the rails there was only Ladbrokes, Hill's, Heathorn and John Banks, and only 14 with boards in Tattersalls, not enough to fill the front line. In fact, there were not enough bookmakers to enable the enormous crowd to get all their bets on.

On arriving, John Banks quickly sized up the situation. He went round to ask the Clerk of the Course, Jack Knight, if he could bet with a board in Tattersalls rather than on the rails. He felt he could better supply the demand that way.

Knight replied that it was not within his powers to give his permission, but he thought it a good idea. So Banks set up shop in Tattersalls on the first race. As a result, a member of the pitch committee of the Southern Bookmakers' Association told him to quit, and, finally, the ring inspectors ordered him back to the rails.

On the second race, Banks bet on the rails and took £540. He then decided to use his board and mark up prices just as they do in Tattersalls, even though he was on the rails. Business was brisk and his takings on the third race went up to £2,934.

There were rumblings from Victor Chandler, president of the Southern Bookmakers' Association, that it is not done to bet with a board on the rails. Banks demanded to know what rule forebade him to do this. There is in fact none.

On the fourth race, Banks took £3,064. Then the ring inspector came along and forced him to stop showing his prices for the rest of the meeting.

To the punter who does not go racing, this may seem a petty squabble. In fact, an important point is at issue and one which can have considerable bearing on racecourse attendances and the strength of the market.

Before the flat race season began, I drew attention to the fact that the pitch committees of the Southern Bookmakers' Association refused to allow Banks to set up in Tattersalls though there were vacant pitches available. They strongly denied my allegations and said Banks was on the roster to be promoted in time.

By betting with a board in Tattersalls, Banks intended to strengthen the weakening course market which was gradually coming under the domination of the big two, Hill's and Ladbrokes. Banks knew that by showing his prices he could more than double his turnover and so improve the odds he could offer.

During the season, Banks has gradually worked his way in and has now obtained pitches on most southern tracks, even if he is a long way back. At Ascot he is almost opposite the furlong marker, but he has still improved his turnover compared with when he had a pitch on the rails. Given the opportunity, he will give further impetus to the course market.

Who stands in his way or in the way of anyone who wants to progress on the course? The answer is the pitch committee of the Southern BPA, presided over by Victor Chandler. Chandler does not have to worry. He has the best pitch in Tattersalls at practically every southern track.

Banks is not the only big man to complain about the pitch committee. Danny Quastel stood up for the last time at Goodwood on Saturday. He is fed up with the way the pitch committee promote members of merged firms into better positions, while he remains in his old place.

He maintains that if a firm has two or three representatives under their old names, they should be treated as one firm when it comes to getting a better pitch and two or three men of the same firm should not be given better pitches. One cannot argue against that.

I have been campaigning for several years now to allow rails bookmakers to show their prices on boards as they do in Ireland. It makes it so much easier for the punter not having to ask the prices and it avoids a crush near the rails. In one afternoon Banks has proved how much it can improve one's business. And he only did it for two races.

Other rails bookmakers are in favour of displaying prices, but they are prevented by the pitch committees. There is no doubt that by making it difficult for Banks and others, even when there is an acute shortage of bookmakers, to bet except on the terms of the pitch committees, the Southern Bookmakers' Association are not acting in the best interests of racing or of punters.

The Racecourse Association under its chairman, Colonel Charles Greig, can force the issue. When I discussed the matter with Colonel Greig in March, he hoped to carry the bookmakers with him. But they continue to act against him, which leaves him free to take action.

Bookmakers must conform to the rules of his association. One rule should be to allow rails bookmakers to display their prices on boards, and another should be that if a bookmaker's pitch becomes vacant, it can be occupied immediately and not left vacant as is the present case.

It has been agreed by practically everyone in racing that a strong market is one of the first requirements in bringing back people to our racecourses. Why should the Southern Bookmakers' Association be allowed to jeopardise this?

As a result of his great race in the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood when trying to give 5lb to Athens Wood, Homeric has been made 3-1 favourite for the St Leger, with Athens Wood at 4-1. Linden Tree, second in the Derby, has gone wrong and will not be ready in time to run in the Doncaster classic.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap—DUTCH GOLD (Ripon, 4 30). Next best— ACROSTOLE (Wolverhampton, 3 15).

Bath card

● COURSE POINTERS: Low numbers are favoured in the draw at this left-hand track, where Ken Cundell, Derrick Candy and Dick Hern are the trainers to follow, with Joe Mercer and Jimmy Lindley the jockeys to note. Golden Beaker (2.30) carries 3lb. less than when winning the event last season.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30. GOING: Firm.

SELECTIONS

2 00 Gin and French	3 30 River Severn (nb)
2 30 Golden Beaker	4 00 Crawter
3 00 Lady Honey	4 30 Celtic Oak

2 0—SALTFORD APPRENTICE SELLING STAKES: 1m 8yds: winner £286 (4 runners).
2 (1) 410140 Apelles Edwards 7-9-0 ... R. Dickin (7)
3 (3) 030020 Gin and French (C/D) Cole 4-9-0 G. Waterson (3)
7 (4) 4023-0 Sky King Holt 7-8-9 ... A. Martin (3)
9 (2) 000 Princess Saraguay Gilbert 6-8-4 C. George (3)
Betting forecast: 5-4 Gin and French, 2 Apelles, 11-4 Sky King, 5 Princess Saraguay.
TOP FORM TIPS: Apelles 8, Gin and French 7.

2 30—WESTGATE STAKES (HANDICAP): 1m 3f 150yds: winner £464 (5 runners).
5 (4) 0-30241 Golden Beaker (C/D) Candy 6-8-10 J. Mercer
8 (5) 14-0404 Power Play (C/D) Fisher 6-8-3 P. Waldron
12 (1) 3300-01 Oh Brother K. Cundell 4-7-7 D. McKay
14 (2) 0 0-021 Summerway Reavey 5-7-7 G. Baxter
15 (3) 400004 Trelilloes Hannon 4-7-7 ...... J. Lynch
Betting forecast: 6-4 Golden Beaker, 3 Power Play, 9-2 Summerway, 6 Oh Brother, 8 Trelilloes.
TOP FORM TIPS: Golden Beaker 3, Summerway 7.

3 0—BROCKHAM HANDICAP: 3-Y-O: 5f: winner £825 (6 runners).
4 (6) 21-0000 Rifle K. Cundell 8-0 .... R. Elliott
6 (3) 4000-00 Mais'y Dotes (C/D) Hills 7-11 J. Lynch
10 (1) 30-0002 Lady Honey James 7-7 ... P. Waldron
11 (5) 000000 Miss Kibbutz Cole 7-7 R. Edmondson (5)
12 (4) 020-002 Patria Salto L. Hall 7-7 ....
13 (2) 030000 Senior Makin 7-7 .... G. Baxter
Betting forecast: 2 Lady Honey, 9-4 Mais'y Dotes, 4 Rifle, 6 Patria Salto, 10 Senior, 14 Miss Kibbutz.
TOP FORM TIPS: Lady Honey 7, Patria Salto 6.

3 30—ESTCOURT HANDICAP: 1m 8yds: winner £443 (5 runners).
5 (5) 00-0041 Game Runner (7lb extra) Freeman 3-8-4 ... J. Lynch
6 (3) 00-3430 Pathway F. Walwyn 5-8-0 R. P. Elliott
8 (2) 1-04343 Bevin Boy Breasley 3-7-9 ... T. Carter
9 (1) 001042 River Severn I. Balding 3-7-8 P. Waldron
11 (4) 000410 Pink Shantung W. Marshall 3-7-7 R. Marshall (5)
Betting forecast: 2 River Severn, 11-4 Bevin Boy, 9-2 Game Runner, 5 Pathway, 10 Pink Shantung.
TOP FORM TIPS: River Severn 8, Game Runner 7.

4 0—EVERSHOT PLATE: 2-Y-O: 7f: winner £518 (17 runners).
3 (4) 000 Calajucam Breasley 8-11 ... T. Carter
4 (11) 04 Consiglio (BF) Harwood 8-11 J. Lindley
5 (5) 030033 Crawter Cross 8-11 ....
7 (7) 000 Helbay K. Cundell 8-11 P. Richards (7)
8 (13) 000 His Choice Hannon 8-11 ... F. Morby
9 (1) 0 Home to Roost Hills 8-11 ... J. Lynch
10 (6) 00 Irish Brandy Hannon 8-11 ......
11 (14) Kelmoor K. Cundell 8-11 ...... J. Friar
13 (17) 0 Mirarja Hills 8-11 .... G. Baxter
15 (15) 00 Nizam Hern 8-11 .... J. Mercer
16 (12) 0000 Old Chestnut Wightman 8-11 ......
17 (3) 0000 Remount Leigh 8-11 ...... B. Raymond
18 (9) 000 Sewel-Spring Dale 8-11 ... E. Cracknell
20 (2) 000 Canna Light Wightman 8-8 ...
23 (8) 000 Full Time (BF) Candy 8-8 R. Elliott
25 (10) 0 Irish Aunt Makin 8-8 ...... P. Waldron
30 (16) 0 Parameter G. Balding 8-8 ......
Betting forecast: 5-2 Nizam, 4 Crawter, 6 Consiglio, Home to Roost, 8 Full Time, Helbay, 12 Sewel-Spring, 14 Canna Light.
TOP FORM TIPS: Consiglio 8, Crawter 7, Irish Aunt 6.

4 30—LIMPLEY STOKE STAKES: 3-Y-O fillies: 1m 50yds: winner £474 (11 runners).
1 (7) 000-403 Celtic Oak G. Balding 8-11 R. Sheather
2 (11) 0400-00 Dresden Doll Blagrave 8-11 B. Raymond
3 (6) 0 Heather Loch Oughton 8-11 B. Hicks
4 (4) 00-00 Honerko Hern 8-11 .... J. Mercer
5 (9) 3-04000 Last Card Makin 8-11 ...... G. Baxter
9 (2) 0-00000 Pretty Piece Wightman 8-11 F. Morby
10 (10) 000 Reina Cristina J. Sutcliffe, sen. 8-11 J. Lindley
12 (8) 4-04044 Rely on Sue Whelan 8-11 ....
14 (1) 000-0 Scilly Isles I. Balding 8-11 P. Waldron
15 (3) 00-0300 Shirinella Candy 8-11 ...... R. Elliott
16 (5) 20020-0 Spring Gossip Hannon 8-11 S. Knight (7)
Betting forecast: 5-2 Celtic Oak, 7-2 Honerko, 9-2 Rely on Sue, 6 Shirinella, 8 Last Card, 10 Dresden Doll, 12 Reina Cristina, 14 Scilly Isles.
TOP FORM TIPS: Celtic Oak 8, Rely on Sue 7, Last Card 6.

Westward Ho looks a sound investment

By SIMON CHANNON

Owners came in for a lambasting over their poor support of the Timeform meeting in aid of cancer relief at Doncaster last month, and they now merit another broadside, for at each of today's flat meetings there is a race with £1,000 added yet the total number of runners in these four events is only 21. The next time some rich owner complains about the poor level of prize money in this country he deserves to be laughed out of court.

The course which has suffered worst is Ripon, where there are only two runners for the St Leger Trial. Drishaune, once regarded as a colt of high potential, has proved to be only moderate and even though he is after a hat-trick of victories today I cannot see him conceding 12lb successfully to Dreamy Joe (4 0), who has some reasonable form in handicaps.

Top race at Wolverhampton is the Midland Cesarewitch, in which Westward Ho (3 15) is napped to gain his second victory of the season over the course and distance. Last week, he was a sound third to Cossall in the Goodwood Stakes, finishing in front of the useful Tartar Prince. That form is far more impressive than anything so far achieved by his rivals.

Lovely Woman (2 45), third to Kerry Blue at Ascot and to Star Trek at Windsor within the past 10 days, should gain a well-deserved success in the Gailey Handicap, while Chateau d'If (4 15), who comfortably accounted for Saturday's winner, Age of Aquarius, at Warwick last time out, is well fancied to defy a 7lb penalty in the August Handicap.

Main event

At Bath, the main event is the Brockham Handicap, the field for which would not distinguish a seller at one of the better courses. Rifle, the top-weight, has not impressed in four outings this year, while Mais'y Dotes, a winner over the course and distance as a juvenile, has not run for a long time, so Lady Honey (3 0), runner-up to Red Skies at the last meeting at Bath, may be the answer.

River Severn (3 30), a stable-companion of my nap, looks good for the Estcourt Handicap. She was awarded a race at Salisbury in May on the disqualification of Blue Storm and has since run well at Kempton and Newbury, on each occasion taking on better class rivals than today's.

Crawter (4 0), who beat all but Jan Ekels at Warwick recently, appeals in the Evershot Plate, while Golden Beaker (2 30) will be at short odds to land the Westgate Stakes for the second year running.

Folkestone's £1,000 contest is the Friends of Folkestone Handicap, in which I have a strong fancy for Silver Bing (2 45). Although his only success of the season was recorded in a small race at Catterick, he has been running consistently since, most recently finishing second to Brython in the Wills Castella Handicap at Ayr. A line through Goodison, whom he has met more than once this year, gives him an edge over Damastown.

Paddyflower (3 15) was taking on some useful horses when fourth and last to Knockabout at Chester recently, but she was beaten only a total of five lengths and the Sellindge Two Year Old Stakes appears at her mercy. Into Battle (3 45), second in his three latest races, should give Nick Gaselee a comfortable winning ride in the Elham Amateur Riders' Maiden Stakes.

Charlton third

Charlton finished a poor third in yesterday's £22,000 Prix Kergorlay over a mile and a half at Deauville. The race was won by Miss Dan, third in last year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, who scored by four lengths from Lychee. Charlton, ridden by Joe Mercer, started favourite.

Another English-trained runner, Sweet Revenge, ridden by Geoff Lewis, led throughout to win the Prix Maurice de Gheest over six and a half furlongs.

Wolverhampton

● COURSE POINTERS.—The draw is of no particular advantage on this left-hand course where trainers who often do well are John Dunlop, Peter Walwyn, Eric Cousins and Arthur Budgett. Jockeys worth support here are Geoff Lewis, Ron Hutchinson and Greville Starkey.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good to firm.

SELECTIONS

2 15 Tiger Boy	3 45 Primecut
2 45 Lovely Woman	4 15 Chateau d'If
3 15 WESTWARD HO (nap)	4 45 Fallowfield

2 15—BREWOOD SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O: 5f 190yds: winner £276 (6 runners).
3 (4) 000 Red Shantung W. Marshall 8-11 C. Cadwaladr
5 (5) 042 Tiger Boy J. Sutcliffe, jun. 8-11 G. Lewis
6 (6) 0000 Brillady Hanley 8-8 ... J. Gregory (7)
14 (3) 0403 Gay Biddy W. Wharton 8-8 A. Robson
23 (2) 04 Suzywyn Hanley 8-8 ...... J. Wilson
24 (1) Tomcat Reavey 8-8 ....
Betting forecast: Evens Tiger Boy, 3 Gay Biddy, 6 Suzywyn, 10 Brillady, Red Shantung, 20 Tomcat.
TOP FORM TIPS: Tiger Boy 8, Gay Biddy 7.

2 45—GAILEY HANDICAP: 1m 1f: winner £410 (7 runners).
1 (4) 2-40034 Roanello P. Walwyn 3-8-6 ...G. Lewis
2 (6) 0-40000 King Kathie Harwood 4-8-5 ......
3 (7) 01-04 Lula Wragg 3-7-12 .... D. Cullen
6 (1) 4-00433 Lovely Woman Marks 4-7-7 P. Eddery
7 (5) 005000 Sky Hostess Blum 5-7-7 ... M. Thomas
8 (3) 000140 Stayonfive W. Marshall 3-7-7 R. Baker (7)
9 (2) 003000 Willingly A. Jarvis 7-7-7 L. Muller (7)
Betting forecast: 7-4 Lula, 11-4 Roanello, 7-2 Lovely Woman, 6 King Kathie, 8 Stayonfive.
TOP FORM TIPS: Roanello 8, Lovely Woman 7.

3 15—MIDLAND CESAREWITCH STAKES HANDICAP: 2m 192yds: winner £812 (7 runners).
1 (1) 2-240F0 Caspar W. Marshall 5-8-13 G. Cadwaladr
4 (6) 21 Set Point Dunlop 3-8-5 R. Hutchinson
5 (5) 20-2331 Chadleigh (C/D) W. Wharton 4-8-3 A. Robson
6 (7) 003003 Acrostole (C/D) Powney 4-8-2 F. Durr
7 (2) 011033 Westward Ho (C/D) I. Balding 4-8-2 G. Lewis
9 (3) 010043 Granny Smith Collingwood 4-7-8 M. Thomas
10 (4) 34-0025 Bonnie Bird Budgett 4-7-7 D. Cullen
Betting forecast: Evens Westward Ho, 4 Chadleigh, 6 Set Point, 7 Acrostole, 10 Granny Smith, Caspar.
TOP FORM TIPS: Chadleigh 8, Westward Ho 7, Acrostole 6.

3 45—DARLASTON MAIDEN PLATE: 3-Y-O: 1m: winner £483 (11 runners).
1 (10) Bishops Jaques Hollinshead 9-0 D. Letherby
2 (1) 302302 Sing and Dance W. Marshall 9-0 G. Lewis
3 (9) 00-002 Thirsty Walker 9-0 ...... P. Madden (3)
8 (7) 300004 Devious Mrs Dingwall 8-11 C. Old (5)
9 (4) 0 Emily E. Cousins 8-11 ... G. Cadwaladr
10 (6) 00-0000 Fortivenno Powney 8-11 ...... F. Durr
16 (5) 303-000 Pale Hands Dunlop 8-11 R. Hutchinson
17 (8) 0443 Primecut H. Cecil 8-11 ... G. Starkey
20 (11) 000 Shot Walker 8-11 .... P. Eddery
21 (3) 0-00000 Sober Sides R. Mason 8-11 S. Hadland (7)
24 (2) 00- Walkhampton Yardley 8-11 ....
Betting forecast: 5-2 Primecut, 7-2 Thirsty, 4 Sing and Dance, 11-2 Fortivenno, 8 Pale Hands, 12 Devious, Emily.
TOP FORM TIPS: Sing and Dance 8, Thirsty 7, Prime Cut 6.

4 15—AUGUST HANDICAP: 7f: winner £437 (6 runners).
4 (5) 020200 Sovereign Plea (D) M. Jarvis 4-9-3 F. Durr
5 (2) 040230 Big Deal (D) Mrs Dingwall 6-8-9 G. Old (5)
7 (3) 0-00031 Chateau d'If (D) (7lb ex) Sirett 6-8-5 P. Eddery
12 (6) 000/0 Briarland Cambidge 5-7-7 C. Leonard (7)
14 (4) 0104-00 Grayston Lass Whelan 3-7-7 ... R Still
15 (1) 0000- Rusty's Slip Ransom 4-7-7 ... D. Cullen
Betting forecast: 11-8 Chateau D'If, 2 Sovereign Plea, 4 Big Deal, 8 Grayston Lass.
TOP FORM TIPS: Chateau d'If 3, Big Deal 7.

4 45—WROTTESLEY MAIDEN PLATE: 2-Y-O: 5f: winner £483 (9 runners).
1 (2) 0423 Close In R. Houghton 8-11 D. Yates
3 (2) 0 Fallowfield Candy 8-11 ... G. Starkey
5 (7) Gambling Lad W. Marshall 8-11 R. Baker (7)
7 (4) 00034 Home Hussar Hollinshead 8-11 D. Letherby
10 (5) 40 Princely Song M. Jarvis 8-11 F. Durr
13 (1) 20 Silver Cord Dunlop 8-11 R. Hutchinson
15 (6) Track Minstrel R. Mason 8-11 C. Moss
18 (8) 000 Compensator Collingwood 8-8 M. Thomas
19 (3) 02 Gay Soleil E. Cousins 8-8 G. Cadwaladr
Betting forecast: 5-2 Silver Cord, 3 Close In, 4 Fallowfield, 9-2 Princely Song, 8 Home Hussar, 10 Gay Soleil.
TOP FORM TIPS: Silver Cord 8, Gay Soleil 7, Home Hussar 6.

Ripon runners

● COURSE POINTERS: Ernie Johnson, Johnny Seagrave and Brian Connorton are the jockeys to note at this sharp, right-hand track where the draw slightly favours low numbers on the straight course and high numbers on the round. Trainers with good records at the course with runners today are Peter (M. H. Easterby), Denys Smith and Ernie Weymes.

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30. TREBLE: 3.0, 4.0 & 5.0. GOING: Good.

ALL RACES FROM STALLS

SELECTIONS

2 30 Well Heeled	4 00 Dreamy Joe
3 00 New Lad	4 30 Sowerby Sovereign
3 30 Goddess	5 00 Linum

2 30—BRADFORD HANDICAP: 1¼m: winner £473 (7 runners).
2 (6) 0-41203 Anchored (C) Etherington 5-9-7 J. Seagrave
3 (3) 003313 Montreaux (7lb ex) (D) Fairhurst 4-8-12
4 (7) 243234 The Squeeze (C/D, BF) Denys Smith 4-8-10 W. McCaskill
5 (5) 0-42203 Well Heeled Miss S. Hall 3-8-6 ......
6 (2) 000003 Court Whisper (D) W. Gray 4-8-5 B. Connorton
9 (1) 012-000 Leca (D) M. H. Easterby 4-7-13 M. Birch (5)
10 (4) 033300 Forsooth J. Cousins 4-7-11 J. Lowe (3)
Betting forecast: 9-4 Anchored, 11-4 Well Heeled, 7-2 The Squeeze, 9-2 Court Whisper, 7 Montreaux, 10 Leca.
TOP FORM TIPS: Anchored 8, Well Heeled 7.

3 0—SINDERBY SELLING PLATE: 2-Y-O: 5f: winner £276 (8 runners).
1 (1) 00044 Bapu F. Carr 8-11 ... H. J. Greenaway
3 (2) 0 Gemini Boy Bastiman 8-11 C. Eccleston
5 (8) 0050 No Mink A. Balding 8-11 ... J. Balding
8 (3) 02 New Lad Mulhall 8-11 ... J. Seagrave
12 (7) 020000 Heather's Hawke Barnes 8-8 W. Bentley
13 (5) Helwa K. Payne 8-8 ... J. Curant (5)
15 (4) 004 Irish Lullaby E. Carr 8-8 M. Clough (7)
17 (6) 043020 Queen's Grace M. W. Easterby 8-8 E. Hide
Betting forecast: 2 New Lad, 5-2 Queens Grace, 4 Gemini Boy, 6 No Mink, 8 Bapu, 10 Irish Lullaby.
TOP FORM TIPS: New Lad 8, Queen's Grace 7, No Mink 6.

3 30—YORKSHIRE HANDICAP: 3-Y-O: 1m: winner £552 (8 runners).
1 (6) 0-4013 Cissies Folly (D) R. Jarvis 8-9 E. Eldin
5 (4) 000015 Royal Enclosure Haigh 8-1 P. Kelleher
6 (2) 00-0000 Fair Frances Barnes 8-0 W. Bentley
9 (7) 011110 Sir Albert (D) J. Mulhall 7-11 M. Birch (5)
10 (5) 100200 Goddess (D) E. Cousins 7-10 J. Higgins
12 (3) 000044 Brevity Ormston 7-7 ...... J. Carr (5)
13 (8) 0-00110 King's Caress (D) M. H. Easterby 7-7 D. Greening
15 (1) 000-000 South-Plat Calvert 7-7 ...... C. Eccleston
Betting forecast: 13-8 Cissies Folly, 3 Royal Enclosure, 4 Goddess, 6 Sir Albert, 8 King's Caress.
TOP FORM TIPS: Cissie's Folly 8, Sir Albert 7, Royal Enclosure 6.

4 0—RIPON ST LEGER TRIAL STAKES: 3-Y-O: 1½m 132 yds: winner £896 (2 runners).
2 (2) 3-22411 Drishaune Hills 9-4 ...... E. Johnson
4 (1) 40-0032 Dreamy Joe Calvert 8-6 ... J. Higgins
Betting forecast: 4-5 Dreamy Joe, evens Drishaune.
TOP FORM TIPS: Dreamy Joe 8, Drishaune 7.

4 30—WINKSLEY NURSERY HANDICAP: 2-Y-O: 6f: winner £552 (9 runners).
2 (1) 404211 Dutch Gold (D) M. W. Easterby 8-4 E. Hide
3 (7) 2144 High Corinda E. Cousins 7-11 M. Birch (5)
4 (3) 010 Lady Bel Hills 7-9 .... E. Johnson
5 (6) 21004 Sowerby Sovereign Calvert 7-8 J. Higgins
9 (8) 030052 Regal Artist Fairhurst 7-5 W. Bentley
11 (2) 032421 Beechwood Boy Bastiman 7-3 J. Lowe (3)
12 (5) 04433 What-a-Match Cooper 7-3 T. Ives (5)
13 (9) 000020 Simple Sam Sheddon 7-2 E. T. Marshall (7)
15 (4) 02000 Pall Nan Clarkson 7-1 ... L. C. Parkes
Betting forecast: 11-4 High Corinda, 7-2 Sowerby Sovereign, 4 Dutch Gold, 5 Lady Bel, 13-2 Regal Artist, 10 Beechwood Boy.
TOP FORM TIPS: Dutch Gold 8, High Corrinda 7, Sowerby Sovereign 6.

5 0—BURNESTON FILLIES' STAKES: 3-Y-O: 6f: winner £551 (14 runners).
1 (9) 3 Awake Prescott 8-11 .... E. Eldin
2 (14) 4-200 Catherine Rose Thomson Jones 8-11 R. J. Ferguson
5 (7) 0003 Gladwigs Calvert 8-11 C. Wigham (7)
6 (10) 0-00000 Heysham Harbour Fairhurst 8-11 A. Horrocks
7 (13) 04-0030 Linum Oxley 8-11 ...... C. Duffield
9 (3) 000000 Maori Princess K. Payne 8-11 J. Curant (5)
10 (4) 00002 Monkey Flight E. Cousins 8-11 ...
11 (1) 000-004 Mura R. D. Peacock 8-11 C. Eccleston
13 (11) 02323-0 Pallmonta M. H. Easterby 8-11 M. Birch (5)
14 (12) 0-40000 Polana E. Weymes 8-11 ... J. Seagrave
17 (6) 00-000 Silver Passenger Mulhall 8-11 P. Hannigan (7)
18 (2) 000002 Souriciere E. J. Carr 8-11 W. Bentley
23 (5) 400045 Troop's Daughter F. Carr 8-11 ...
24 (8) 000000 When Thom 8-11 .... B. Connorton
Betting forecast: 7-2 Souriciere, 4 Linum, 9-2 Catherine Rose, 6 Pallmonta, 7 Awake, 8 Mura, 12 Troops Daughter, Polana, Maori Princess.
TOP FORM TIPS: Souriciere 8, Pallmonta 7, Linum 6.

Folkestone

● COURSE POINTERS: Low drawn horses are favoured in events over five and six furlongs at this right-hand track. Fine Fortune (2.15) is a rare Folkestone runner for Midlands trainer John Prendergast. Tony Murray has been booked for the mount. Philip Mitchell, who rides Prince Alphy in the 3.45, won the event last year on Hired Assassin. Dawn Reign (2.45) has scored three times in her life, twice over this course.

SELECTIONS

1 45 Lucky Run	3 15 Paddyflower
2 15 Silver Palace	3 45 Into Battle
2 45 Silver Bing	4 15 Miralgo Joe

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.45 & 3.45. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.15 & 4.15. GOING: Good to firm.

1 45—WESTENHANGER STAKES: 2-Y-O: 5f: winner £522 (5 runners).
5 (2) 0 Midnight Pal (O. Pike) Mrs Lomax 8-11 .... P. Cook
9 (3) Times Square (E. B. Ryan) Barling 8-11 .... A. Murray
14 (4) 0400 Lady Chapel (T. E. Egerton) H. Smyth 8-8 ...... D. Keith
15 (1) 030322 Lucky Run (BF) (G. Pritchard-Gordon) R. Smyth 8-8 T. Cain (7)
20 (5) 430024 Sea Guide (P. A. C. McDonald) Oughton 8-8 W. Carson
Betting forecast: 6-4 Lucky Run, 5-2 Times Square, 4 Midnight Pal, 6 Sea Guide, 10 Lady Chapel.
TOP FORM TIPS: Lucky Run 9, Sea Guide 8.

2 15—SMEETH SELLING HANDICAP: 3-Y-O: 1¼m: winner £245 (4 runners).
3 (1) 0140-00 Top Marks (C) (J. Clubb) Supple 8-3 ....
4 (3) 00-0044 Fine Fortune (S. Childs) J. Prendergast 8-2 ... A. Murray
5 (2) 00-0023 Silver Palace (Mrs O. Nicholls) Supple 8-2 .... B. Jago
6 (4) 003030 Wandering Cloud (A. S. Neaves) Neaves 7-10 M. Kettle (5)
Betting forecast: 11-8 Silver Palace, 5-2 Top Marks, 3 Fine Fortune, 7 Wandering Cloud.
TOP FORM TIPS: Silver Palace 9, Fine Fortune 7.

2 45—FRIENDS OF FOLKESTONE HANDICAP: 1¼m: winner £760 (6 runners)
1 (3) 002213 Damastown (T. Keaney) Doug Smith 4-9-2 ...... A. Murray
2 (1) 0-30200 Bedouina (Mrs V. Harriss) Hobbs 3-8-3 .... D. Ryan
3 (6) 2-00431 Dawn Reign (C/D) (6lb extra) (Mrs V. G. Pattenden) Gates 4-7-13 ...... A. Cousins (5)
4 (5) 0-00001 Exclaim (Lady Beaverbrook) Breasley 3-7-13 ...... B. Jago
5 (2) 133332 Silver Bing (R. G. Cable) Weeden 4-7-10 ...... W. Carson
7 (4) 0000-10 Prince of Guys (A. W. Mann) G. Balding 4-7-7 ...
Betting forecast: 7-4 Silver Bing, 3 Damastown, 9-2 Bedouina, 6 Exclaim, 13-2 Dawn Reign, 12 Prince of Guys.
TOP FORM TIPS: Damastown 9, Silver Bing 8.

3 15—SELLINDGE TWO YEAR OLD STAKES: 5f: winner £479 (6 runners).
3 (5) 010 Full Swing (J. Clubb) Supple 8-8 .... P. Cook
4 (6) 4124 Paddyflower (Sir H. Ingram) P. Walwyn 8-8 .... D. Keith
5 (1) Club Talk (T. E. Haynes) Pitt 8-7 .... S. Flook (7)
7 (4) 00 Rupert (S. H. Supple) Supple 8-7 .... B. Jago
8 (3) 003 Sparkle Boy (L. Hart) Pitt 8-7 .... W. Carson
10 (2) 00 Bella Copela (Capt. M. D. Lemos) Armstrong 8-4 A. Murray
Betting forecast: 11-8 Paddyflower, 3 Bella Copela, 5 Full Swing, 7 Sparkle Boy, 10 Rupert, 14 Club Talk.
TOP FORM TIPS: Paddyflower 10, Sparkle Boy 8.

3 45—ELHAM AMATEUR RIDERS' MAIDEN STAKES: 1¼m: winner £373 (9 runners).
1 (2) 333-4 Imagination (Mrs N. A. Vigors) Vigors 7-12-0 S. McDiarmid (5)
2 (7) Ellerby Jane (P. J. H. Wills) David Nicholson 6-11-11 P. Wills
3 (1) 00040-0 Gallwit (J. H. Slaughter) Gates 4-11-9 ...... J. Slaughter
5 (4) 00000 Mandao (J. N. E. Butcher) R. Smyth 4-11-9 T. Underwood (5)
6 (3) Metromead (Mrs N. Carter) Bolton 4-11-9 P. Dalby (5)
8 (6) 004 Prince Alphy (Lady M. Bury) H. Cecil 4-11-9 P. Mitchell
9 (8) 00-002 Shiver My Timbers (M. J. Bolton) Bolton 4-11-9 S. Woodman
10 (9) 0-30222 Into Battle (L. S. Cohen) H. Leader 3-10-9 ... N. Gaselle
13 (5) 40-0000 Silver Ray (B. W. Hills) Hills 3-10-6 ... S. Stanhope (5)
Betting forecast: 6-4 Prince Alphy, 2 Into Battle, 4 Shiver My Timbers, 7 Imagination, 10 Silver Ray, 12 Mandao.
TOP FORM TIPS: Into Battle 8, Shiver My Timbers 7, Imagination 6.

4 15—LYMPNE HANDICAP: 1¼m: winner £515 (8 runners).
2 (4) 0-001 Castaway Katie (C/D) (12lb ex) (Mrs P. McAllister) P. Walwyn 3-8-12 D. Keith
3 (7) 402310 Palatial (D, BF) (A. Dormer) Hobbs 3-8-11 ...... D. Ryan
4 (2) 1-00334 The Wynk (C. B. Stewardson) B. Leigh 5-8-10 A. Murray
5 (3) 0-00001 Wayardo (A. Dalton) Dalton 3-8-6 .... T. Reidy
8 (5) 0-00040 Master Killeen (Mrs J. R. Backhouse) Hooton 5-7-13 R. Reader
9 (6) 004-003 Ostrich Feather (H. Leader) H. Leader 4-7-10 K. Potter (7)
10 (1) 000-000 Dreamsweet (Baron E. di Portanova) Armstrong 3-7-7 H. Ballantine (7)
11 (8) 3-00040 Miralgo Joe (J. W. Hickman) Hills 3-7-7 ...... W. Carson
Betting forecast: 3 Castaway Katie, 4 Palatial, 9-2 Wayardo, 5 Ostrich Feather, 6 Miralgo Joe, 8 Dreamsweet, The Wynk.
TOP FORM TIPS: Palatial 8, Castaway Katie 7, Wayardo 6.

Newton Abbot

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30. TREBLE: 3.0, 4.0 & 5.0. GOING: Firm.

SELECTIONS

2 30 Fortune's Pride	4 0 Admiral Pennant
3 0 Brington Bob	4 30 Lady Colonist
3 30 One and Only	5 0 Nova Light
5 30 Many Ways	

2 30 — HENNOCK HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m: winner £489 (11 runners).
F0F- Say Nothing 6-12-7 P. Duggins (7)
301- Fortune's Pride 4-11-11 D. Cartwright
1PP- Carib Royal 6-11-2 R. Hyett (3)
302 Molson (C/D) 9-10-13 J. Jenkins (3)
002- Current Thoughts 5-10-11 R. Atkins
403- Junior Lead 5-10-9 B. R. Davies
470 Bishop Burton 8-10-8 K. White
F00- Young Nick 6-10-4 ... J. King
1- Comment (C) 11-10-2 R. A. Davies (3)
400- Arctic Double 5-10-0 James Scallan (7)
44F- Eastern Trust (C) 5-10-0 D. Hughes
Betting forecast: 5-2 Fortune's Pride, 9-2 Junior Lead, 6 Current Thoughts, 7 Eastern Trust, 8 Comment.

3 0—CHAGFORD HANDICAP CHASE: 2m: winner £340 (7 runners).
221- Black Rod (D) 10-12-0 John Williams
013- Daddys Boy (D) 6-11-3 P. Cowley
00-0 The Hustler (D) 9-10-8 M. Salaman (5)
014 Jamestown (C/D) 13-10-5 H. Kavanagh
2F4- Shellfire (C/D) 10-10-3 M. Gifford
P0F- Border Fox (C/D) 13-10-0 N. Kernick
0P-3 Brington Bob 9-10-0 ... E. Harty
Betting forecast: 7-4 Black Rod, 4 Daddy's Boy, 5 Jamestown, 6 The Hustler, 8 Brington Bob, 12 Shellfire.

3 30 — GIDLEIGH HANDICAP HURDLE: 2m: winner £408 (8 runners).
311- Duke of Parma (D) 4-12-0 W. Smith
13F- Spoilt Boy (D) 5-11-5 R. Rowell (3)
212- Solrex 4-11-10 .... K. White
421- Hit Parade 4-10-8 ... W. Shoemark
401- One and Only (C/D) (5lb ex) 10-10-13 E. Harty
002- Tristram II 6-10-7 B. R. Davies
001- Sharp Rumour 4-10-4 James Scallan (7)
30-0 Capablanca (D) 8-10-0 D. Mills (7)
Betting forecast: 2 Duke of Parma, 4 One and Only, 6 Spoilt Boy, 7 Solrex, 8 Hit Parade, 10 Tristram II.

4 0—TORBRYAN SELLING HANDICAP CHASE 2m: winner £204 (9 runners).
0F4- Pieter Graham II (D) 13-11-3 —
011- Admiral Pennant (C/D) 12-10-11 R. A. Davies (5)
40F- Soixante Neuf (D) 7-10-10 —
00P- Falconry (C/D) 11-10-8 C. Gorman
330- Birdman II (D) 9-10-3 P. Kelleway
000- Cezanne 9-10-0 M. Salaman (5)
00- Little Challenger 11-10-0 P. Connors
3P-0 Owl's Roost 8-10-0 ... R. Evans
000- Whistling Sea 7-10-0 K. Taylor (7)
Betting forecast: 5-2 Admiral Pennant, 7-2 Pieter Graham II, 9-2 Birdman II, 6 Owl's Roost, 8 Soixante Neuf, 10 Little Challenger, 12 Falconry.

4 30 — SOUTH ZEAL NOVICES' HURDLE (Div. II): 2m: winner £272 (13 runners).
0- Dire Straits 7-11-10 James Scallan (7)
B/0- Loo's Vision 8-11-10 P. Blacker
PPP- Weighton Lock 7-11-10 B. Forsey (5)
000- Deacons Boy 5-11-7 J. Jenkins (3)
Lady Colonist 5-11-7 D. Barrott
Aga Lar 4-11-0 Mr C. Mickleм (7)
Beara Court 4-11-0 ... P. Cowley
B00- Fleeting Memory 4-11-0 P. Jones
Gold Run 4-11-0 ...... R. Evans
00F- Kit-o-Kate 4-11-0 John Williams
P0- Pardofilo 4-11-0 ...... D. Holley
F00- Retrospect 4-11-0 J. McNaught (5)
000- Sou Raid 4-11-0 .... W. Smith
Betting forecast: 7-2 Loo's Vision, 4 Lady Colonist, 5 Gold Run, 7 Sou Raid, 8 Kit-o-Kate, 10 Fleeting Memory.

5 0—PONSWORTHY CHASE: 3m 1f: winner £340 (3 runners).
11-U Nova Light (C/D) 7-12-0 John Williams
F24- Glow (C) 9-11-7 Mr J. Brackenbury (7)
00U- Rock Mist 8-11-0 ... T. Norman
Betting forecast: 2-5 Nova Light, 11-4 Rock Mist, 8 Glow

5 30—SOUTH ZEAL NOVICES' HURDLE (Div. II): 2m: winner £272 (12 runners).
3/0- Como Boy 8-11-10 H. Kavanagh
F0F- Eastern Blueblood 10-11-10 E. Harty
302- Swallow-Hawk 6-11-10 C. Gorman
Concordance 5-11-7 G. Dartnall (3)
333- Many Ways 5-11-7 T. Biddlecombe
300- Rockymont 5-11-7 R. Head (3)
000- All Set 4-11-0 ....
004- Best Beat 4-11-0 B. R. Davies
420- Galloway Fabulous 4-11-0 N. Kernick
Jamby 4-11-0 .... R. Evans
0- Polyandrew 4-11-0 ... R. Atkins
040- Slaughter Bridge 4-11-0 John Williams
Betting forecast: 2 Many Ways, 4 Best Beat, 6 Slaughter Bridge, Polyandrew, 10 Galloway Fabulous, 12 Swallow-Hawk, Rockymont.

Market Rasen

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30 TREBLE: 3.0, 4.0 & 5.0. GOING: Firm.

SELECTIONS

2 30 Aberfylde	4 0 Mulligan
3 0 Dusty Rhodes	4 30 Ramequin
3 30 Fresh Scotch	5 0 Alexandra Jones

2 30—KESTEVEN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, 2m; winner £136 (9 runners).
020- Ledsam Lad (D) 10-12-1 Mr C. O'Neill (7)
313- Ocean Sailor (D) 12-11-12 Mr C. Tinkler, jnr (7)
4F-0 Roger's Bet 5-11-9 ... Doubtful
212- Sioux Chief (D) 6-11-6 R. Barry
13-0 Aberfylde (D) 5-11-3 J. Doyle (3)
040- Le Sive (D) 5-10-10 K. Maguire (7)
RRF- Flitch 7-10-5 ... Mr S. Wiles (7)
00-3 Infatuator 13-10-0 ... J. Haine
00-0 Miss Fawzia 4-10-0 J. Beaton (7)
004- Persian Ring 6-10-0 G. Holmes
Betting forecast: 2 Aberfylde, 3 Dedsam Lad, 5 Sioux Chief, Ocean Sailor, 8 Infatuator, Le Sive.

3 0—LINDSEY JUVENILE HURDLE: 3-Y-O: Div 1: 2m: winner £340 (14 runners).
Carlist 11-0 .... G. Kelly
Irish Trust 11-0 ...... J. Glover
P.C.s Record 11-0 ... B. Brogan
Starkers 11-0 .... D. Mould
Wyomissing 11-0 ...... B. Fletcher
Call-Me-Shan 10-7 P. Steel (7)
Dusty Rhodes 10-7 ... S. Mellor
Hardcastle 10-7 ...... D. Munro
Jovial Lad 10-7 ...... T. Stack
Just About 10-7 ...... R. Barry
Master Ronworth 10-7 R. Weaver
Petersgate 10-7 .... J. Haine
Saffer 10-7 .... G. Shaw (3)
Side Saddle 10-7 P. Broderick
Betting forecast: 3 Wyomissing, 5 Dusty Rhodes, 6 Irish Trust, 8 Carlist, Hardcastle, 10 Petersgate.

3 30—HOLLAND LONG DISTANCE NOVICES' HURDLE: 2¼m: winner £272 (9 runners).
0 0- Bank on Ben 6-11-10 S. Nattriss
D 4- Fresh Scotch 7-11-10 P. Steel (7)
0/ Special Spirit 6-11-10 O. Brennan
32-3 Cindyr 5-11-3 ...... K. Rivers (7)
4F-0 Roger's Bet 5-11-3 ... doubtful
Silanny 5-11-3 ... P. Kettle (7)
000- Spuronia 5-11-3 ... A. Leahy (5)
302- Irrium 4-10-10 .... J. Haine
044- Moon Over 4-10-10 P. McCarron
000- Urudi 4-10-10 ....
Betting forecast: 2 Irrium, 4 Cindyr, 5 Moon Over, 6 Fresh Scotch.

4 0—TRENT NOVICES' CHASE: 2m; winner £204 (7 runners).
4F-4 Arctic Oyster 9-11-9 A. Leahy (5)
34-0 Jane's Heir 6-11-9 D. Papworth
0F-P Jim Hardy 7-11-9 ... O. Brennan
0F-1 Mulligan 6-12-0 ...... B. Brogan
040- Squiffy 6-11-9 .... J. Haine
00-4 Vimy Rock 5-11-6 ... G. Holmes
00-3 Calm Palm 4-11-0 ...... R. Barry
Betting forecast: 4-5 Mulligan, 3 Calm Palm, 5 Vimy Rock, 7 Arctic Oyster, 10 Squiffy.

4 30—LINDSEY JUVENILE HURDLE: 3-Y-O: Div. II; 2m; winner £340 (13 runners).
Tommy Gun 11-0 R. Cree (7)
Aldershawe 10-7 ...... J. Haine
Alouda 10-7 ....
Barry's Boy 10-7 ...... D. Atkins
Border Guards 10-7 ... C. Parker
Costalot 10-7 .... B. Brogan
Dockhand 10-7 .... D. Mould
Drumdella 10-7 .... R. Barry
French Legend 10-7 P. Broderick
Gonoble Hills 10-7 S. Taylor (7)
Kelsador 10-7 .... G. Holmes
Ramequin 10-7 ...... S. Mellor
Sallyrani 10-7 .... G. Kelly
Betting forecast: 2 Ramequin, 5-2 Dockhand, 4 Tommy Gun, 7 Border Guards, 10 Alouda, Aldershawe.

5 0—WITHAM CHASE: 3m; winner £340 (7 runners).
13F- Nephin Beg (D) 9-12-3 Mr P. Morris (7)
404- Old Oats (D) 9-12-3 ... R. Barry
0P- Mixed French (C/D) 12-11-10 J. Harris
3P2- Royal Eden 9-11-3 ... B. Brogan
4-3 Alexandra Jones (BF) 8-10-10
32- Hay Lane 9-10-10 A. Leahy (5)
42- S.J.H. 11-10-10 ...... P. Brogan
Betting forecast: 11-8 Nephin Beg, 5-2 Old Oats, 5 Royal Eden, Alexandra Jones, 8 Hay Lane, 10 S.J.H.

Thorner cracks an ankle

While Barry Brogan started his challenge for the National Hunt jockeys' title with a treble at Market Rasen on Saturday, Graham Thorner, the defending champion, suffered a bad fall from his first ride, Royal Feathers, and cracked his right ankle.

Thorner said yesterday: "The injury is nothing very serious and I'm in no pain. The doctors told me I should be okay to ride again in about a fortnight."

Tony Potts, another jockey to be injured at Market Rasen, was less lucky than Thorner. He has a broken leg and broken ankle as a result of a fall from Roger's Bet in the first race and will be out of action for several months.

Two other NH jockeys injured on Saturday were Terry Biddlecombe, who was kicked in the kidneys when falling from Hard Nut at Newton Abbot, and George Lee, who bruised his back and legs when brought down on Prince O' North at Market Rasen.

Mulligan (4 0), one of Brogan's Saturday treble, looks likely to win again in this afternoon's Trent Novices' Chase again at Market Rasen, while Aberfylde (2 30), unplaced in a handicap hurdle there on Saturday, drops to selling class to run in the Kesteven Selling Handicap Hurdle and appears a safe bet.

One and Only (3 30), winner of the selling hurdle at Newton Abbot on Saturday, is out again in the Gidleigh Handicap Hurdle. He has a 5lb penalty, but is still not badly handicapped.

SIMON CHANNON



Miss Coles: girl with a glimpse of greatness

by David Gray

The favourites, Stephen Warboys and Glynis Coles, duly won the top prizes at the Green Shield Junior Grass Court Championships, and the quality of this under-18 week at Eastbourne was so high that at the end everyone made optimistic noises about Britain's prospects in international lawn tennis. There cannot be many countries outside Australia and the United States with such a depth of promise. All that remains is that the LTA find a way to make the most of this happy situation.

That is a formidable task. Moving through the category of "successful junior" to that of "top-class player" is one of the hardest of all sporting journeys. The lawn tennis desert is strewn with the dry bones of those who didn't quite make it. The enemies of promise are all too plain: money, parents who are willing to subsidise a child when he is playing well in the under-14 class but who put on too much pressure and he doesn't keep on winning in the crucial years between 19 and 20, officials who don't understand (or who have forgotten) what a long time it takes to make a player, and all the distractions of social life. Lawn tennis is a good game for butterflies and most of those die off at the end of their junior years.

Heavy strokes

At the moment Miss Coles looks to be the one player of the present generation who could cross from the junior game into major senior lawn tennis without too much difficulty. She has the ability to rise to a big occasion. To win the Junior Indoor title in January she beat Lindsay Blachford, the favourite, 6-1, 6-2, and on Saturday, after a week in which she had never lost more than five games in a match, she defeated Susan Barker, another player with considerable potential, 6-0, 6-0. She is a fine and imaginative volleyer, who takes the ball remarkably early; she possesses good, heavy strokes; she has improved her service, coming out of a bad patch in which she lost to a number of lesser players last season: her temperament is sound; and she is lucky enough to have as an adviser, Shirley Brasher, one of Britain's best post-war players, with whom she formed a successful partnership for Middlesex at County Week.

On the evidence of her form in capturing her two junior titles, it seems that she is less spectacular than Virginia Wade, who never succeeded in a national junior event, was at the same age. She volleys better and hits the ball harder than the young Winnie Shaw. She is a far tidier match-player than Christine Janes was at this stage of her career and without some of her obvious vulnerabilities; and she attempts more than Ann Jones at the same age. That may seem like high praise, but then it is a matter for some tentative celebration that at last we have a young player who, with continuing work and dedication, might take a place on a world-ranking list. With any luck, the British find a talent of this kind about once every five years.

She has some useful rivals to sharpen her determination. Miss Barker, who is 15 and two years her junior, hits positively and moves well. She had a great week until the final, but it is odd that such a natural athlete finds so much difficulty in serving.

The boys are more difficult to judge. Warboys beat John Lloyd, David's 16-year-old brother, 9-7, 6-1 in the final after losing a lead of 5-2 in the first set. Once that was over, he had a little too much experience for the younger Essex boy. Even so, Lloyd exposed some of his limitations. Warboys relied heavily on his service and he would have found it far harder to take this quick way to salvation against a senior player with a more accurate return of service. At Eastbourne, against lesser rivals than Lloyd, his tennis looked wonderfully spectacular. Lloyd was able to show that at times it was merely bombastic as the Italian, Barazzutti, did in the junior final in Paris and as, apparently, the American, Kreiss, did in Wimbledon's junior final.

It would be a pity if Warboys never discovered the difference between showmanship on a tennis court and the art of playing good lawn tennis. In the longest run Lloyd may prove a better prospect. His shots are stronger and bolder than they were a year ago. He is quick, well-built and possesses a better temperament than his elder brother. Of the rest, Christopher Mottram and Mark Farrell endured a disappointing week. The speedy Praful Ghatage caught the eye and so did two other Middlesex players, Richard Lewis and Richard Leslie, who beat Ghatage and Clive Mabbutt (Devon) 6-4, 6-3 in the doubles final.

ATHLETICS

Vaulters suffer a touch of wind

By JOHN RODDA

The ups and downs of the National Athletics League became much clearer with four meetings throughout the country on Saturday; Thames Valley won at Hayes, Middlesex and are almost assured of the top place in Division One, while Brighton, Wolverhampton Polytechnic and Reading are the candidates for promotion from the second and third divisions.

The enthusiasm of the competitors remains high and in most meetings there were members of Britain's European Championships team winning points for their clubs and getting some gentle exercise. But the support for the League cannot stand the strain put on goodwill as it was in the meeting at Hayes.

Most parts of this arena are exposed to wind and, while it brought joy to the discus throwers, it caused the pole vault to be abandoned. Even without a wind the event was unlikely to have been fully supported, for some of the vaulters felt that the landing area was dangerous and the vaulting box was proud.

Two of the vaulters, along with the other members of the Edinburgh Southern Harriers team, had travelled overnight by train from Scotland, sitting in carriages, and they travelled back in that manner on Saturday, which is a long and hard journey for no competition.

Restricting Division One matches to the best arenas in Britain, Meadowbank, and Crystal Palace, would not be satisfactory, but there has to be much closer attention to the standards of tracks which are used.

The management committee may also consider whether the competition is too generous to the sprinter. Polytechnic Harriers kept in front at Cwmbran with Alan Pascoe winning the high hurdles, the 100 metres and 200 metres and running a leg of the relay, while Thames Valley's main scorers at Hayes were Martin Reynolds and Ian Matthews, winner of the A and B 100 metres and 200 metres who also helped the club to victory in the sprint relay.

Roscoe broke the National League record in the discus with a throw of 181ft 3in and admitted to the best wind conditions he has had this season. John Walters of Cardiff broke the Welsh national record with a throw of 170ft 6in.

Ian Stewart's win in the 5,000 metres in 14min 6.4sec showed he is still very much in his winter training after a loss of almost four months' work. He will soon get on to some sharpening training sessions and hopes to be fit enough to run the 5,000 metres for Britain against West Germany at the end of the month.

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

James and Dawes the masterminds of victory

From DAVID FROST: Wellington, August 1

The Lions' great victory over New Zealand by two goals and a dropped goal to a try in the third Test at Wellington yesterday was a triumph for the coaching of Carwyn James and the captaincy of John Dawes who brought their men to the post in an ideal frame of mind.

The movement leading up to Barry John's dropped goal in the third minute showed that right from the start the Lions this time knew just where their strength lay and were utterly confident and determined to use it.

Barry John received the ball on the left of the field in his own 25 and, instead of kicking it as he almost certainly would have done in either of the first two Tests, he passed it quickly to his centres. Out it went to Gerald Davies on the right wing who beat his man on the outside, raced away along the touchline, and kicked ahead. Hunter, covering, was brilliantly mown down by Taylor, the Lions' forwards tore in and won the ruck, and Gibson handed the ball to Barry John for the drop goal.

This was daring, imaginative, rapid rugby and the Lions kept it up for most of the first half. Led by McBride, the forwards respected no All Black reputations, and there was an attitude of calm dedication to a purpose about even the appearance of the backs. They had the wind and the sun behind them and they knew they had the beating of the All Blacks for pace, footwork, combination, technique, and football intelligence. They knew this because Carwyn James and John Dawes had convinced them it was so.

Borne on this wave of confidence the Lions scored 13 points in less than the first 20 minutes. When Brian Lochore tried desperately to retrieve an untidy tap back from a line-out nea rthe All Black line, the Lions ruthlessly rucked the ball back. Edwards ran on the blind side and passed to Gerald Davies, and Davies scampered over in the corner. Then Taylor tapped the ball down from the back of a line-out, Edwards grabbed it and crashed through two attempted tackles, and Barry John came up for a pass from his partner and a try near the posts.

Barry John converted both tries, the first from the right touchline off the far post with his right-footed round-the-corner method. With his 10 points yesterday Barry John took the total of points he has scored in the Lions' three matches at Wellington to 50.

The intensive coaching undergone by the Lions' forwards since the second Test paid off handsomely yesterday. Derek Quinnell and Mervyn Davies, helped by the blind side wing three quarter, closely patrolled Sid Going's blindside wing three quarter, of the pack was greatly improved. And the Lions' play at the back of the line-out was transformed to such an extent that they frequently won the ball from the All Blacks' throws.

Individually, Gordon Brown and Derek Quinnell thoroughly justified their promotion to the Test pack and John Taylor played the game of his life as an open side specialist, repeatedly putting pressure on the All Blacks by the swiftness of his tackling and also managing to make some telling thrusts with the ball in his hands.

So the Lions lead 2-1 in the four-match series with the final Test at Auckland to come in just under two weeks' time. It is the first time a Lions team has ever won two Tests in a series. It was a great day for rugby in the British Isles, in particular for the way in which coaching has been developed and accepted and for the foresight of those who chose Doug Smith and Carwyn James as manager and coach to these Lions.

And will the Lions now go ahead and win the final Test? If they play in the same style as in the first half yesterday they ought to win again especially since the ground at Auckland is likely to be firmer than that at Wellington which was muddy and slippery in parts.

Yesterday was a sad day for the All Blacks. Their loose forwards mare some stirring assaults in the second half when they had the wind behind them, and Mains scored a fine try following a series of mauls and rucks. But Mains failed with two quite simple kicks at goal and it became progressively clearer that Meads and Lochore have stayed too long in international football.

Apart from Sid Going and Bob Burgess the All Blacks back lack class. It was unfortunate that Burgess had to be taken to hospital a quarter of an hour from the end suffering from concussion. He is a doubtful starter for the final Test.

Bill McBride has been honoured with the unique distinction of being named as captain of the Lions' team to meet Manawatu and Horowhenua here on Wednesday in spite of the fact that the tour captain, John Dawes, is also in the team.

This is a richly deserved tribute to the man who led the Lions' forwards in yesterday's Test. McBride, who has played in 57 international matches and is the only man to have been on four Lions' tours, has never played better than on the current tour. The team for Wednesday is:

NEW ZEALAND.—L. Mains; B. Hunter, H. Joseph, W. Cottrell, K. Charrington; R. Burgess, S. Going; R. Guy, R. Norton, B. Muller, B. Lochore, C. Meads (captain), A. McNaughton, A. Sytlle, I. Kirkpatrick.

BRITISH ISLES.—J. Williams; G. Davies, J. Dawes (captain), M. Gibson, D. Duckham; B. John, G. Edwards; J. Lynch, J. Pullin, J. McLaughlan, W. McBride, G. Brown, J. Slattery, M. Davies, D. Quinnell.



● Gareth Edwards, unhampered by the All-Black forwards, gets the ball away to Barry John. The Lions' forwards from the left are Pulin, McBride, Lynch, and McLaughin, with the New Zealand skipper, Meads, in the centre and Lochore on the right

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Green refuses to sign

Tony Green, the Scottish international forward, has refused to sign a new contract with Blackpool, but he says he will continue to play for the club as agreed by his existing contract which has a year to run.

Green was one of seven players who disputed Blackpool's recent new contracts which offered higher incentives but lower basic pay. The other six players have now signed.

Manchester United, who have been forced to rearrange their opening home matches after having their ground closed by the FA for two weeks, have had one of their re-arranged matches accepted by the Football League but not the other. Their arrangements to meet Arsenal at Liverpool's ground, Anfield, on August 20 have been agreed, but not the proposal of playing West Bromwich Albion late in September. That has been deferred until a ground is found to be available which is as near the original date as possible.

Hearts, the beaten finalists in last year's Texaco Cup, have been drawn at home to Newcastle in the first leg of this season's first round matches. Motherwell, another successful club from Scotland in last year's competition, have a tough opening with a two-legged tie with Stoke City. The full draw is: Manchester City v Airdrie; Motherwell v Stoke City; Derby v Dundee United; Hearts v Newcastle; Huddersfield v Morton; Falkirk v Coventry; Shamrock Rovers v Coleraine; Ballymena United v Waterford. Matches will be played on September 15 and 29.

Weekend matches

WATNEY CUP.—Colchester 1, Luton 0; Crewe 1, Carlisle 3; Halifax 2, Manchester Utd 1; Wrexham 1, West Brom 4 2.

DRYBROUGH CUP: First Round.—Airdrieonans 2, Arbroath 1; Celtic 5, Dumbarton 2; East Fife 0, Aberdeen 3; St Johnstone 2, Partick Thistle 1.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.—Aldershot 1, Fulham 1; Banbury Utd 0, Bedford 6; Bexley 1, Gravesend 0; Blackburn 0, Liverpool 1; Bletchley 0, Cambridge City 2; Bolton Wdrs 1, Burnley 0; Brentford 1, Southampton 3; Brighton 1, Coventry 2; Chelmsford 1, Peterborough 1; Cowdenbeath 5, Barnsley 0; Forfar Ath 1, Darlington 3; Hillingdon 0, Enfield 1; Motherwell 0, Stoke City 0; Portsmouth 0, Ipswich 0; Port Vale 0, Manchester City 1; Queen of South 0, Hearts 2; Ross County 2, Ayr Utd 2; Scarborough 2, Burton A 2; Southport 2, Blackpool 0; Sunderland 3, Aalborg 1; Swansea 1, QPR 2; Telford 0, Skelmersdale 2; Walsall 1, Oxford Utd 3; Watford 4, Rotherham.

TOUR MATCHES.—Metallurg 2, Southend Utd. 1 (at Tula); Benfica 2, Arsenal 0 (at Lisbon).

SUNDAY MATCHES (The Hague).—NAC 0, Sheffield United 1; FC Den Haag 0, Crystal Palace 0.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

New law deserves another chance

By PAUL WILCOX: Halifax Town 2, Manchester United 1

How do you spell a raspberry? Not the fruit, but the rich and insulting sound which would so adequately answer the promise of a torrent of goals from the Watney Cup. The four first-round ties on Saturday incorporated an experimental law which reduces the area in which a player can be offside to the penalty box. Yet four games provided only 11 goals, less than half the number scored in the corresponding games last season.

Nor was it much comfort for four of the goals were scored from penalties, and that one came after a free kick. Five out of 11 being scored from dead ball situations certainly supports the League's indictment of the present scarcity of goals.

Yet to stick out one's tongues and spray rude noises haphazardly would be wrong. Although most casual observers would not have noticed much difference, the new law at least vastly reduced the number of irritating stoppages for offside to three, and made the matches faster and more freely flowing. If only the players can make the necessary adjustment to the extra freedom which is there for the taking the game could benefit. The experiment deserves an extended run, anyway.

Athletics and lawn tennis on page 15

However, with all due respect to the other teams in the tournament, the Watney Cup itself can hardly benefit from the fast exit of the only glamour club in the competition — apart from the absence of some of their so-called supporters.

But the only problems Manchester United posed as a team at The Shay were for Frank O'Farrell. Seeing United's lack-lustre performance against Halifax Town, who now meet West Bromwich Albion on Wednesday, cannot exactly have inspired confidence in the players available to him. At least, thank goodness, there was none of the after-match guff about United always being slow starters. There were no excuses they could offer.

With only Law trying to exploit the offside experiment the team as a whole showing little rapport or completeness United had their noses rubbed in their ineptitude. Halifax, too, took little notice of the possibility of gaining extra ground between penalty areas, but at least they did not stand back to estimate the resources of their arsenal. After Atkins headed them into the lead in the fourth minute they assumed control. Even the appearance of the unhappy Kidd as substitute could add nothing for United.

After 24 minutes Morgan emphasised United's ingenuousness by shuffling a penalty kick into the grateful hands of Smith, but less than a minute later Wallace was rewarded for his industry when he put Halifax further ahead again from the penalty spot. Yet another penalty, by Best, completed the scoring late in the game. Much too late for United, for whom Mr O'Farrell will try to arrange a couple of friendly matches so that he can see more of his side in competition before August 14.

Halifax Town: Smith; Burgin, Lee, Wallace, Pickering, Rhodes, Chadwick, Atkins, Robertson, Lennard, Holmes.

Manchester United: Stepney; Fitzpatrick, Dunne, Crerand (Burns 77 mins), James, Sadler, Morgan, Gowling (Kidd 63 mins), Charlton, Law, Best.

Referee: H. Burns (Stourbridge).

CYCLING

Rollinson poised to join the pros

By GEOFFREY NICHOLSON

David Rollinson won his second national amateur road race cycling championship at Leeds on Saturday—and it will probably be his last. If his plan succeeds, by next summer he will be riding as a professional on the Continent. Three seasons ago he left Liverpool, and his improbable job as a cheese grader, to try his luck as a cyclist in Normandy. And unlike dozens of British youngsters who do the same, he managed to establish himself in that élite amateur class which, somehow or other, makes ends meet—and even overlap—by cycle racing.

If he were French, Rollinson, at 24, would already be a professional, but it is a more difficult step for an English rider to take. French trade teams are not allowed to employ more than 30 per cent of foreign riders, and there are men from Sweden, Denmark, West Germany and Holland, none of whom have national trade teams at the moment, competing for the few available places. Last summer Rollinson just failed to clinch a contract but this time be is more hopeful.

It has been his best year. He has won nine races in France, including the last three he has entered, and one of the amateur classics. This was the Paris-Rouen, the oldest road race in the world; Rollinson was the first Englishman to win it for 102 years. If a record like that does not earn him a place in a trade team it is hard to see what would.

Certainly Rollinson, apart from being in good physical shape, has acquired a good deal of judgment in Continental racing. He kept almost unobtrusively with the leading riders, allowed his principal opponent, Phil Bayton, to wear himself down in attack before setting out to retrieve him, and finished fresher than anyone in the race.

The event was 17 laps of an urban circuit at Seacroft, which unless everyone's milometer was faulty, added up to nearer 94 miles than the declared 104. However, with one long, slow incline, repeated each lap, it was a course which could be made difficult by forceful riding at the front. This was provided by a cadre of 20 or so, recognisably the top men in the race, who led the way from the third lap, occasionally splitting up and re-forming. By lap 12 this group had dwindled to 11 men with only stragglers behind.

Some 14 miles from the finish, Bayton, whose best chance lay in attacking early rather than waiting for the final sprint, prised himself free after a long struggle. Rollinson let him go for over a lap, during which Bayton gained nearly half a minute, before making his move just before the last lap began. He caught Bayton quickly and painlessly, leaving him only in the last 60 yards to win without unduly pressing the point.

GOLF

Townsend gets a boost he needs

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

Peter Townsend's decision to seek his fortune in Europe rather than the United States this summer was finally justified by his victory in the Swiss Open championship yesterday. He is now high in the PGA Order of Merit, and even if he does not finish in the first six after the next three tournaments, his place in the Ryder Cup team should be assured. More important, he has returned to winning ways after a considerable lapse.

In the spring be won a tournament in Rome, last year one in Caracas, but his last in a PGA event was in 1968. This season he has been consistent but Townsend's nature thrives on being in front, on actually winning, and victory particularly here, where so much depended on putting, should have done his confidence a power of good.

The course gave him little advantage with its generous fairways, and minimal demands on long approach play, and yet he set a record for the championship. Townsend's total of 270 (70, 69, 61, 70) was just good enough to resist the bravely continued challenge of Ballesteros, who finished one behind, and Eric Brown, De Vicenzo and Dassu. It always seemed likely that he would win because, apart from De Vicenzo, he was the strongest armed as a golfer and in recent competitive experience. At the same time victory meant much to him, and a few anxious passages were probable.

Encouraging

His start was encouraging — two birdies, and a par saved with a good putt while Ballasteros and Dassu both dropped strokes — but around the turn his situation became less secure. A poor short approach to the seventh, a pull from the ninth tee, and a bad four iron to the short eleventh enabled Ballasteros, his companion, to stay with him. Ahead Dassu recovered, De Vicenzo, as imperial as the mountains about him, had gained two strokes by the turn and all manner of startling figures were possible on the last three holes.

As it proved, no one made a serious move to unseat Townsend once he had regained the lead with a masterly "bumble" up the fourteenth. The seventeenth hole was in an awkward place. Townsend's little pitch was short, his first putt too hard, and he missed across a vicious slope coming back. Now he was only one ahead of Ballesteros and the lone pine at the last stood between him and the green.

To his relief Ballesteros overpitched and was never likely to make a three, so Townsend could play a safe little run shot. He then putted to a foot from 18 yards and was $1,800 richer.

Of the rest Brown had one of his most consistent tournaments in a long while; Dassu showed considerable character in resisting reaction after his 60, and had De Vicenzo holed even a fair proportion of birdie putts he would have won in spite of arthritis in his right arm. Barnes and Garner finished strongly, and Ridley scored with admirable steadiness. Otherwise the British showing was not remarkable.

As I think back on the past few days the mountains are veiled in the baze of deep summer and again the course is alive with golfers, headed by the inexhaustible champion, playing in the American Express pro-am. It has been a happy, successful and admirably organised championship

If the course was not a strong challenge to professional skills, the beauty of its setting in incomparable. The low scores undoubtedly quickened enjoyment and interest for the spectators and the climax was entirely fitting. One could have expected no more.

270—P. Townsend (Britain); 271—M. Ballesteros (Spain); 272—R. de Vicenzo (Argentina), B. Dassu (Italy), E. Brown (Britain); 273—D. Swaelens (Belgium); 274—B. Barnes (Britain), J. Garner (Britain); 276—T. Claassens (South Africa); 277—L. Garaialde (France), D. Ridley (Britain); 278—V. Fernandez (Argentina), Liang Huan Lu (Formosa).

SAILING

Britain's world title

La Rochelle, August 1

Rodney Pattisson and Julien Brooke-Houghton of Britain won the World Flying Dutchman title which ended here today.

The British pair sailed consistently throughout the championship, apart from a disqualification in Friday's race, taking two first places and two seconds during the seven-race series for a total of 31 points, to finish ahead of Jock Bilger and Murray Ross of New Zealand.

Third place went to the Australians, Francis Bethwaite and Tim Alexander.

Pattisson, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who won a gold medal at the Mexico Olympics said that his main concern during the championships was the organising committee—a reference to his disqualification for hindering French yachts at the start of the fifth regatta.

Today's final race, in force two to three north-westerly winds, was won by the Austrians Kurt and Ernst Seidl, with Bilger and Ross second.

Pattisson and Brooke-Houghton were fifth behind another British team, Keith Musto and Peter Sweetman, who took fifth place overall in the championships.

Skipper takes today off but all is set fair for Morning Cloud

By PHILIP HAYS

By finishing first, third and fifth in the Admiral's Cup class of the 250-mile Channel Race, the British team of ocean racers have madea tremendous start to their campaign to win back the Cup. Arthur Slater's Prospect of Whitby from the Royal Yorkshire YC won by nearly ten minutes and was, incidentally, the winner overall in a fleet of over 200. The captain's innings which we predicted on Saturday for Edward Heath's Morning Cloud culminated in a briskly-scored third place in a class of 43, and the smallest boat in the British team, Bob Watson's Cervantes, was fifth.

For today's Round the Buoys Race in the Solent, which is the second of the Admiral's Cup series, Morning Cloud will be skippered by the Essex farmer who is her No. 2 helmsman, Anthony (Sammy) Sampson. The owner returned to London yesterday, and this afternoon will be in the House of Commons.

The British team's victory has given them a 36 points advantage over the Americans; the leading scores are Great Britain 270, USA 234, Australia 216. What seemed clear about the British performance is that superior speed was largely responsible for the good results achieved. Basically it was a big-boat race, with nearly all the other leading places going to bigger craft from abroad. The "big boat" reserve for Britains' team, Donald Parr's 55ft. Quailo, finished with a timing in Class I that was beaten only by Prospect's.

First place in the Admiral's Cup ranking was at first awarded to Baron de Rothschild's 60ft. Gitana, the biggest boat in the fleet. But she retired after a protest by Yankee Girl of the US team, who had been leading the French boat as they approached Le Havre, and later found herself mysteriously astern. It was all due to the peculiar habits of the French lightship service—which Englishmen have grown to live with—of removing the Le Havre light vessel for overhaul during the offshore racing season, and replacing her with a buoy. It was ironical that the boat which fell into this traditional trap and rounded the wrong buoy should have been the leader of the French team, already hard hit by the non-appearance of Eric Tabarly's Pen Duick.

Tacked late

The critical leg of the race was the opening leg to the Royal Sovereign lightship off Eastbourne. As the tide turned from fair to foul, a big measure of advantage turned on the correct timing of the tack inshore. As it turned out, a close view of Brighton Pier and Roedean was worth ten of Littlehampton. Off Beachy Head, Morning Cloud, which had tacked late, was still ahead of Austrarlia's 48ft. Ragamuffin which had tacked early. At the Royal Sovereign it was calculated that Cervantes led on corrected time, with Morning Cloud second, Koomooloo (Australia) third and Prospect fourth.

Soon after the leaders had rounded the lightship the wind swung round from east to southwest during a rainstorm. The wind rose till there were six rolls in Morning Cloud's mainsail, and a No. 3 headsail. Spinnakers stayed in their bags throughout the race. But at Cowes yesterday the owner conceded that there was a lot of argument aboard Morning Cloud about trying one of the spinnakers on the leg homewards. At Le Havre, Morning Cloud's navigator, Anthony Churchill, laid off a course for the Nab Tower which proved to be only ten yards out.

Second place in the Admiral's Cup Fleet on corrected time went to David Steere's Yankee Girl and seventh to her US team-mate, Patrick Haggerty's Bay Bea. The best of the Australians was Arthur Byrne's Salacia, which finished fourth. Edward Heath said yesterday that the Americans and the Australians were probably his team's most formidable rivals.

A few hours after her midnight arrival at Cowes, Morning Cloud was hauled out of the water. An anxious reporter asked if there was anything wrong. No, said her skipper, they just wanted to get her bottom even smoother than it had been on Friday.

Britain's Admiral's Cup success was offset a little by the news from Portsmouth that the Half Ton Cup races had ended in a big triumph for the young Swedish designer, Peter Norlin, whose Scampi III had won the 200-mile Cross Channel Race which concluded the series. This enabled Norlin to win the championship trophy for the third year in succession, with Scampi's sister ships—the briefly named Z (Max Petrelius) from Finland, and the Canadian-owned Orao—finishing second and third. Bruce Banks's Windsprite of Hamble was the best British entry, finishing fourth.

CHANNEL RACE.—Class 1: 1, *Prospect of Whitby (GB) 27hr. 53min. 19sec.; 2, Quailo III (D. Parr) 27-56-4d; 3, *Yankee Girl (US) 28-3-4; 4, *Salacia II (Australia) 28-19-16; 5, Lutine (Lloyds) 28-24-25; 6, Actaeon (D. Johnson) 28-27-1; 7, Apollo (A. Bond) 28-28-18; 8, *Bay Bea (US) 29-8-0.

Class 2: 1, *Morning Cloud (GB) 28-15-55; 2, *Cervantes IV (GB) 28-28-7; 3, *Brilta VII (Holland) 29-4-22; 4, *Wizard of Paget (Bermuda) 29-14-24; 5, Poinciana (Th. W. Winke) 29-26-18; 6, *Recluta (Argentina) 39-38-45.

Class 3.—1, Easy Rider (J. Martens) 30-35-18; 3, Ruffian (W. P. Brown) 30-56-28; 3, Kealoha (L. J. Holliday) 31-9-24; 4, Bandersnatch (R. Courtney) 31-13-7; 5, Victoria (G. Lundeberg) 31-15-41.

Class 4.—1, Osian III (P. Ratzel) 31-12-50; 2, Striva (Y. Cadennec) 31-13-51; 3, Terpsichore (C. L. Sandblom) 31-38-59; 4, Quickstep of Wessex (D. Watkinson) 31-33-45; 5, Vahini III (A. Facque) 31-44-5.

Class 5.—1, L Petite (Dr P. Mone) 31-33-19; 2, Calloige (L. Cordelle) 31-37-10; 3, Arpok-Atao (P. le Bard) 34-46-55; 4, Esprit (A. Viant) 35-20-26.

*Denoted Admiral's Cup yachts

TEAM PLACINGS.—1, GB 270; 2, US 234; 3, Australia 216; 4, Argentina 206; 5, Italy 188; 6, Bermuda 160; 7, South Africa 156; 8, Brazil 140; 9, Holland 140; 10, Belgium 124; 11, Germany 120; 12, Ireland 110; 13, Sweden 68; 14, New Zealand 48; 15, France 20.

SWIMMING

Scots break records

National records were broken yesterday at Tel-Aviv on the second day of a seven-nation swimming contest, some by swimmers finishing even in fourth place in their events.

A Scottish record was set by Diane Walker, coming in fourth in the 400 metres individual medley in 5-33.1. In the women's 200 metre backstroke, Welsh and British records were set by Richard Michael, who was placed second to the Spaniard, Santiago Esteva, in the same time of 2-13.7.

Other Scottish records were achieved in the women's 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay—4-20.3 in second place—as was the men's 4 x 200 freestyle relay of 8-21.7.

ATHLETICS

Inkpen 'flops' to record

Barbara Inkpen set a UK national record for the high jump with a leap of 5ft. 10½in. at Ewell Court on Saturday. Using the Fosbury Flop style for the first time in competition, she added a quarter of an inch to her own record.

Paul Nihill from Surrey WC returned the best British time this year in winning the Race Walking Association's 20km. international trial at Victoria Park, London, eleven days before his race in Helsinki. He won in 90min. 7sec., beating Phil Embleton by 400 yards.

Results at the weekend

Athletics

NATIONAL LEAGUE

DIVISION ONE (at Hayes Stadium, Middlesex).—100 metres: M. Reynolds (Thames Valley) 10.7sec.; 200 metres: Reynolds 22.1sec.; 400 metres: I. Saunders (Sale) 49.1sec.; 800 metres: G. Grant (Edinburgh Southern) 1min. 53.5sec.; 1,500 metres: C. Thomas (Thames Valley) 3min. 54.1sec.; 5,000 metres: I. Stewart (Birchfield) 14min. 6.4sec.; 110 metres hurdles: B. Price (Cardiff) 14.6sec.; 400 metres hurdles: H. Gile (Thames Valley) 54.7sec.; 3,000 metres steeplechase: R. Evans (Cardiff) 9min. 14.2sec.; Shot: J. Capes (Birchfield) 59ft. 6in. (League record); Discus: D. Roscoe (Thames Valley) 181ft. 3in. (League record); High jump: D. Kidner (Thames Valley) 6ft. 3in.; Long jump: S. Atkins (Birchfield) 23ft. 8½in. (League record); Javelin: J. McSorley (Thames Valley) 230ft. 4in.; Hammer: H. Payne (Birchfield) 208ft. 5in.; 4 x 100 metres relay: Thames Valley 41.9sec.; 4 x 400 metres relay: Thames Valley 3min. 19.8sec.; Triple jump: G. Webb (Cardiff) 49ft. 2½in. Match result: 1, Thames Valley 254pts.; 2, Birchfield 217; 3, Cardiff 198; 4, Edinburgh Southern 196; 5, Hillingdon 175; 6, Sale 157½.

DIVISION TWO (at Withdean Stadium, Brighton).—100 metres: R. Walters (Wolverhampton) 10.9sec.; 200 metres: Walters 21.8sec.; 400 metres D. Scharer (Brighton) 48.5sec.; 800 metres: P. Lewis (Wolverhampton) 1min. 50.5sec.; 1,500 metres: F. Davies (Liverpool) 3min. 57.5sec.; 5,000 metres: T. Standing (Brighton) 14min. 37.4sec.; 110 metres hurdles: P. Kelly (Wolverhampton) 15sec.; 400 metres hurdles: M. Haggerty (Brighton) 54.4 sec.; 3,000 metres steeplechase: D. Chapman (Woodford Green) 9min. 9.8sec.; 4 x 100 metres relay: Wolverhampton 43sec.; 4 x 400 metres relay: Brighton 3min. 17.3sec.; high jump: R. Bruynooghe (Liverpool) 6ft. 2¼in.; long jump: G. Turner (Wolverhampton) 23ft. 6½in.; triple jump: G. Owen (Wolverhampton) 50ft. 6in.; pole vault: D. Luke (Wolverhampton) 13ft.; shot: D. Clark (Woodford Green) 53ft. 0in.; javelin: D. Travis (Surrey) 254ft. 6in.; hammer: M. Cheater (Woodford Green) 193ft. 1in.; discus: M. Cushion (Woodford Green) 177ft. 3in.; Match Result.—1, Wolverhampton 256; 2, Brighton 240; 3, Liverpool 211; 4, Surrey 193; 5, Southampton 188; 6, Woodford Green 172.

DIVISION III (at Cwmbran).—100 Metres A. Pascoe (Poly) 11sec.; 200 Metres Pascoe (Poly) 22.7sec.; 400 Metres B. Harrison (Notts) 48.5sec.; 800 Metres R. Nandolo (Croydon) 1min. 53.8sec.; 1,500 Metres R. Milne (Notts) 4min. 2.5sec.; 5,000 Metres A. Weatherhead (Poly) 14min. 29 6sec.; 3,000 Metres Steeplechase G. Stevens (Reading) 9min. 1sec.; 110 Metres Hurdles A. Pascoe (Poly) 14.2sec.; 400 Metres Hurdles R. Roberts (Bristol) 55.4sec.; Discus R. Gardiner (Reading) 155ft.; Shot E. Ricketts (Reading) 50ft. 11in.; High Jump J. Montague (Croydon) 5ft. 10½in.; Long Jump J. Delamare (Croydon) 23ft. 8½in.; Hammer D. Bayes (Poly) 174ft. 6in.; Pole Vault J. Jebb (Reading) 12ft. 11in.; 4 x 100 Metres Relay (Poly) 43.4sec.; Triple Jump J. Vernon (Notts) 47ft. 1in.; 4 x 400 Metres Relay Croydon 3min. 23.3sec. Match Result: 1, Polytechnic H. 265; 2, Reading AC 264; 3, Croydon 220; 4, Bristol AC 184; 5, Notts AC 160; 6, Blackheath H. 159.

Lawn Tennis

DUTCH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP (Hilversum).—Finals: Men's Singles: G. Battrick (Wales) bt R. Case (Australia) 6-3, 6-4, 9-7. Women's singles: E. Goolagong (Australia) bt C. Sandberg (Sweden) 8-6, 6-3. Men's doubles: J. C. Barclay, D. Contet (France) bt C. Dibley, J. Cooper (Australia) 7-5, 3-6, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2. Mixed doubles: J. C. Barclay (France), B. Stove (Holland) bt P. Dominguez (France), C. Sandberg (Sweden) 8-6, 6-3.

QUEBEC OPEN.—Men's Singles, Semi-finals: T. Okker (Netherlands) beat R. Lutz (US) 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; R. Laver (Australia) beat C. Drysdale (South Africa) 6-3, 7-6. Men's Doubles, Semi-finals: T. Okker and M. Riessen (US) beat K. Rosewall and F. Stolle (Australia) 6-3, 7-6; R. Laver and R. Emerson beat R. Lutz and T. Pasarell 7-6, 6-4.

DAVIS CUP: New Delhi.—Inter Zone semi-finals: India 1, Yugoslavia 1 (rain). Brazil 2, Czechoslovakia 0.

NORTHUMBERLAND FINALS (at Newcastle): R. A. J. Hewitt (SA) beat R. Keldie (Australia) 6-1, 6-4; A. Pattison (Rhodesia) and K. Fletcher (Hong Kong) beat Hewitt and Keldie 9-7, 1-6, 6-4; Miss S. Holdsworth (Yorks) and Miss B. Hawcroft (Australia) beat Miss R. Bentley (Lancs) and Miss J. Fayter (Devon) 6-8, 6-3, 6-2.

Motor cycling

FINNISH GRAND PRIX (Inatra).—125cc: 1, B. Sheene (GB), Yamaha, 46min. 49.7sec (average speed 81.4 mph); 2, D. Braun (W Germany), Malco, 48-15.0; 3, G. Brender (W Germany), Malco, 48-29.0; 4, J. Lenk (E Germany), Malco, 48-30.4; 5, D. Simmonds (GB), Kawasaki, 48-33.1.

World Championship Standings: 1, Sheene 99 points; 2, Angel Nieto (Spain) 60; 3, Goerje Jansson (Sweden) 56; 4, Braun 54; 5, Charles Mortimer (GB), 40; 6, Brender 37; 7, Simmonds 35.

350 C.C.—1, G. Agostini (Italy), MV Augusta 57min. 57.7sec.; 2, J. Saarinen (Finland) Yahama, 58:26.2; 3, W. Sommer (W Germany), one lap behind; 4, T. Robb (Ireland), Yamaha, one lap behind; 5, T. Szabo (Hungary), Yamaha, one lap behind; 6, Lancaster (GB), Yamaha, one lap behind; 7, M. Hawthorne (GB) Yamaha, one lap behind; 10, R. Belson (GB) Yamaha, one lap behind.

Cycling

BRITISH amateur road title (at Seacroft, Leeds).—1, D. Rollinson (Liverpool Mercury) 3hr 40min. 10sec.; 2, P. Bayton (Thornhill C.C.) 3-40-17; 3, P. Cheetham (Glossop Velo) 3-43-51; 4, K. Apter (Liverpool Mercury) 3-43-51; 5, R. Jones (Birmingham R.C.C.) 3-43-51; 6, B. Biddle (Chequers R.C.) 3-43-51.

Swimming

PARIS.—M. Rousseau (France) set new European men's 100 metres freestyle record time of 52.7 seconds.

INTERNATIONAL (Tel-Aviv).—1, Spain 114 pts; 2, Scotland 113; 3, Switzerland 96; 4, Norway 91; 5, Wales 86; 6, Israel 56; 7, Belgium 53.

Rowing

WORLD YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS (at Bled): Single Sculls.—Hoenig (E. Germany) 5min. 29.75sec.; Kobir (West Germany) retired. Coxed fours.—East Germany 4-52.31; Coxless pairs.—East Germany 5-13.24; Coxed pairs.—1, East Germany 5-33.43; 2, Britain 5-29.86. Coxless fours.—East Germany 4-39.1; Double Sculls.—Soviet Union 5-10.03; Eights.—Soviet Union 4-35.92.

Results at Cowes

ROYAL SOUTHAMPTON YC REGATTA (Cowes, Saturday).—Darings A. W. Barlow Cup: 1, Darling (Sir Kenneth Preston and J. Raymond) 2hrs. 18min. 10sec; 2, Defiant (Comm G. Mann, Lt Col R. Perry, R. Carritt) 2-16-10; 3, Delnos (J. Southern, J. Green) 2-17-41. International One Designs: 1, Mighty Mo (J. B. Goulandris) 3-34-15; 2, Stallion (M. Marcou) 2-37-22; 3, Afroessa (E. C. Smbiricos) 2-37-54.

Solings: 1, Elusive (J. Oakley) 2-19-24; 2, Nisse (B. Ahnebrink) 2-29-2; 3, Searcher One (J. Craig) 2-31-25. International Dragons—Commodore's Trophy: 1, Royalist (S. Tait) 2-45-12; 2, Nortic (W. D. Citron) 2-48-52; 3, Joanna (Earl of Yarborough) 2-54-32. Swallows: 1, Swift (S. H. Morris) 2-16-24; 2, Pintail (C. W. Bond) 2-17-10; 3, Mistral (W. E. Blount) 2-30-5.

SUNBEAMS: 1, Pintail (W. J. Rogers); 2, Argosy (P. H. Chisholm, R. Burgess); 3, Little Lady (H. Palmer). Redwings: 1, Redstart (Mr and Mrs J. Janson) 2-47-37; 2, Ibis (Mr and Mrs Janson) 2-48-32; 3, Tara (Hon I. Moore-Brabazon) 2-49-17. X One Design (Eric Hiscock "Wanderer III" Cup): 1, Lucrezia (Dr and Mrs J. Kiszely) 2-58-13; 2, Delight (Mr and Mrs H. J. Hayles) 2-59-8; 3, Morena (J. M. Gunn) 3-0-39.

Queen's Cup—Overall placings: 1, Gunfleet of Hamble; 2, Shere Khan; 3, Whirlwind II. Class 1 (Viscount Marchwood Cup): 1, Whirlwind II (N. Lister) 3-35-45; 2, Winsome (D. O. May) 3-37-55; 3, Crusade (Sir Max Aitken) 3-39-5. Class 2 (Armitage Cup): 1, Gunfleet of Hamble (R. Jones) 3-30-48; 2, Rumbuster (G. P. Balfour) 3-42-28; 3, Sea Otter (Cmd. P. C. Richardson) 3-43-49. Class 3 (Lorne Currie Cup): 1, Shere Khan (J. H. Hall) 3-34-9; 2, Red Herring (J. C. and Dr J. D. Rogers) 3-39-38; 3, Flepast (J. S. Donovan) 3-58-3. Class 4 (Southampton Cup): 1, Javelin II (E. E. White) 4-10-35; 2, Twisting Shadow (H. A. Longden) 4-16-10; 3, Golden Salamander (D. F. Bendall) 4-21-9. Class 5 (Rear Commodore's Trophy): 1, Rush On (R. Aisher) 3-48-15; 2, Brigand of Gosport (P. C. Nicholson) 3-54-49; 3, Tern (D. Pitts) 3-55-32.

South Coast One Design: 1, Aderyn (Mr and Mrs H. Evans) 4-26-16; 2, Aaliotar (Mr and Mrs R. L. Bradbeer) 4-28-19; 3, Safina (Sir Diarmaid Conroy) 4-31-5. Mermaids: 1, Rosemary (W. I. Sanderson) 3-41-27; 3, Cynthia (Maj. Gen. and Mrs A. Mills) 2-43-13; 3, Scuttle (Col. T. V. Somers and Col. F. Tipper) 2-44-44. Flying 15: 1, Green Bean (J. McIntosh) 2-36-48; 2, Sedekl (R. Milner) 2-40-17; 3, Gee Wiz H (Mr and Mrs G. McCutcheon) 2-43-29.

Solings.—1, Elusive (J. Oakley) 2-17-29; 2, Searcher One (J. Caig) 2-19-24; 3, Solace (Dr F. Newton and N. Eadie) 2-19-59. International Dragons (Cory Cup): 1, Royalist (Oxford and Cambridge Sailing Society); 2, Joanna (RAF); 3, Serious (Royal Thames YC). Swallows (Tom Thorneycroft Cup): 1, Swift (S. H. Morris) 2-35-37; 2, Migrant (Mr and Mrs P. Romer-Lee) 2-37-2; 3, Pintail (C. W. Bond) 2-42-3.

South Coast one design—(Masser Cup): 1, Aderyn (Mr and Mrs H. E. Evans) 3-9-10; 2, Aaliotar (Mr and Mrs R. Bradbeer) 3-10-32; 3, Bush Baby (Dr J. F. Paxton) 3-11-10. Sunbeams—(Charles Ball Cup): 1, Pintail (W. J. Rogers) 3-6-5; 2, Symphony (J. B. Coates) 3-13-5; 3, Argosy (P. H. Chisholm and R. Burgoyne) 3-13-49. Redwings (Tom Thorneycroft Cup): 1, Redstart (Mr and Mrs J. Janson) 2-13-35; 2, Harlequins (M. Richardson, J. Shearman) 2-14-1; 3, Snowgoose (Mr and Mrs K. McAlpine) 2-15-34.

Mermaids: 1 Rosemary (W. I. Sanderson); 2 Sirena (D. Savory and Col R. Stephenson); 3 Bluebell (Air-Commodore L. Jarman). Flying Fifteens (Holt Cup): 1 Green Bean (J. McIntosh); 2 Frantic (Mr and Mrs R. Windebank); 3 Rustle of Spring (Mr and Mrs H. Walsh).

X-One designs (Royal Thames Club Cup): 1 Baabrod (Mr and Mrs E. Shaw) 2hr. 57min. 28sec.; 2 Daphne (Capt W. Hutcheson) 2-58-28; 3 Aloha (Capt H. J. Rose) 2-58-47.

ROYAL THAMES YC REGATTA (Cowes).—Darings (Tom Thorneycroft Cup): 1, Defiant (Commander G. Mann, R. Perry, R. Carritt) 2hr 6min 30sec; 2, Delnos (J. Southern and J. Green) 2-7-58; 3, Darling (Sir Kenneth Preston and J. Raymond) 2-10-8. International one designs (Sandbach Cup).—1, Maronda (Miss J. Styles) 2-20-27; 2, Stallion (M. Marcou) 2-21-17; 3, Mighty Mo (J. B. Goulandris) 2-21-50.

Handicap Class One (Glazebrook Cup): 1, Standfast (P. W. Vroon, Holland) 2-48-28; 2, Actaeon of Hamble (T. Playle) 2-50-43; 3, Poinciana (T. W. Vinke, Holland) 2-51-26. Class Two (Morson Cup): 1, Carnival (Mr and Mrs J. Goulding) 2-51-19; 2, Gunfleet of Hamble (R. Jones) 2-51-57; 3, Rumbuster (G. P. Balfour) 2-55-6. Class Three (Festival of Britain Cup): 1, Galiote (G. Griot, France) 2-42-41; 2, Red Herring (J. C. and Dr J. D. Rogers) 2-54-56; 3, Timpani (P. A. Jarman) 2-55-35. Class Four (Victory Cup): 1, Twisting Shadow (H. A. Longden) 3-20-12; 2, Samoural (D. Poland) 3-24-9; 3, Javelin II (E. White) 3-24-37. Class Five (John Bart Cup): 1, Tern (D. Pitts) 3-13-51; 2, Rush On (R. A. Aisher) 3-14-3; 3, She's She (D. L. Fitzgerald) 3-14-31.

LAWN TENNIS

Dutch title for Goolagong

Evonne Goolagong of Australia, the Wimbledon champion, added the Dutch open tennis title to her run of successes with a victory over Christina Sandberg of Sweden at Hilversum.

Miss Goolagong, who celebrated her twentieth birthday at the weekend, took 75 minutes to win 8-6, 6-3.

The Australian kept Miss Sandberg pegged to the baseline, but was unable to really find her rhythm in the opening set. The slim Swedish girl edged into a lead at 6-5 but Miss Goolagong then took the next three games for the set.

Miss Sandberg went ahead 3-1 i nthe second set before the Australian reeled off the next five games.

The British Davis Cup player Gerald Battrick proved too consistent for young Australian, Ross Case, winning the men's title 6-3, 6-4, 9-7 in a match mainly confined to the baseline.

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John Arlott on the Test 12

Storm in a teacup weakens England

The twelve English players alled to the second Test match ith India which begins at Old afford on Thursday include nold, Lever, and Fletcher in ce of Snow, Amiss and Jame- by comparison with those nmoned to Lord's. That is) bowlers and a batsman in ice of a bowler and two bats- en.

John Snow was excluded for isciplinary reasons. It had emed that he had ben dered to apologise, had done . and that the apology had en accepted by both Gavaskar nd the Indian manager who ad described the incident as losed. Now however it seems t it is to be dragged on efinitely so that what seemed more than a storm in a tea- is to be allowed to boil r, to the damage of the glish cricket team.

Lord's has been consistent in demand for courteous be- viour on the field by all yers in its representative ms. Snow is not by any ns the first, and he is un- y to be the last, fast bowler urst out in anger or violence word or action on a cricket l. Fast bowlers are funda- tally aggressive people. rwise they would not be bowlers. It would be inter- g to know whether Snow's tence" is for one Test ch or longer. Certainly Eng- land, irreparably the weaker for his absence, and since Ward is apparently out of the reckoning, the highest peak of pace which was expected to unsettle the Indian batting cannot be employed.

Fletcher presumably will take up the No. 4 position in the batting, which he and Amiss have occupied alternately on the off for four years. Jameson, crucially a far more competent and assertive batsman than either, is unlucky to be dropped without a trial; he may well be recalled if Boycott is unfit after yesterday's injury at Bradford.

Apart from further injury or freak weather conditions the player omitted will be a bowler. If Old Trafford yields its characteristic firm, true, batting wicket England might conceivably leave out Gifford and go in with a bowling hand of Lever, on his own ground. Arnold, Price, Hutton, D'Oliveira with only Illingworth as a spinner. That, however, would be a heavy risk to take against a side as well equipped in spin as India unless the wicket and the weather are both unquestionably settled.

Arnold must be expected to play this time; he swings the ball more dangerously than any other bowler in the country, and o., a pitch unlikely to give any appreciable lift or seam movement that should be the most effective weapon of the pace bowler. If it is decided to maintain the traditional balance of two finger spinners, which England so often abandoned in a successful period of the 1950s, the final choice probably lies between Price and Hutton. Price has bowled straight and with good heart, and Hutton's ability to move the ball away from the bat is valuable but he has batted unimpressively against the Indian spin bowlers. Lever might be left out but his stamina and persistence are not likely to be abandoned.

In good weather and given the present mood of several batsmen on both sides, they might plod to a heavy-scoring draw. This England team has obviously been picked to win in the expected conditions, but if it does so it will be by doggedness rather than brilliance.

ENGLAND'S 12 (with ages)

R. Illingworth (capt., Leicestershire) 39, G. Arnold (Surrey) 26, G. Boycott (Yorkshire) 30, J. H. Edrich (Surrey) 34, B. L. D'Oliveira (Worcestershire), 39, K. W. R. Fletcher (Essex) 27, N. Gifford (Worcestershire) 30, R. A. Hutton (Yorkshire) 28, A. P. E. Knott (Kent) 25, P. Lever (Lancashire) 30, B. W. Luckhurst (Kent) 32, J. S. E. Price (Middlesex) 34.



Geoff Arnold — "He swings the ball more dangerously than any other bowler in the country"

Stewart wins and takes place in history

From ERIC DYMOCK: Adenau August 1

Victory in the German Grand Prix here today has given Jackie Stewart his place in motor racing history behind Clark and Fangio. It was his seventeenth Grand Prix win putting him ahead of Stirling Moss, and if the way he took command of today's race is any guide, he has many more victories to come.

His chief rival, Jacky Ickx, went flying off the road trying to keep up; Jo Siffert's BRM failed in the chase, and Stewart broke the lap record five times. In second place, for the second time this season was the No 2 Tyrrell driver, Francois Cevert, of France, who is now fourth equal in the World Championships, tying with Regazzoni, who was third in today's race, and Mario Andretti who was fourth.

With five wins and one second place this year, Stewart can now aim only at Jim Clark's 1963 record of seven wins in one season.

Pole position never looked so insecure at Nurburgring, with Jacky Ickx a bare fifth of a second behind Stewart in practice. Ickx had taken his Ferrari round in 7min. 19.2sec. to Stewart's 7min. 19.0sec., a tiny margin on 14½ miles of testing, hilly track. When the flag went down, Ickx used the Ferrari's 12 cylinders to advantage, and gained a length or two on Stewart.

Down into the South curve, which sweeps round nearly a full circle, then back up behind the pits, the red Ferrari and the blue Tyrrell were side by side. At the North curve before they vanished among the pine trees Stewart had edged in front. Here he remained, by an ever-increasing margin, for the next hour and a half, 12 laps of the long Nurburgring track, 170 miles at 114.4 mph before a crowd which had choked the roads from Bonn, Dusseldorf, and Cologne since early morning.

Ickx and Regazzoni tucked in immediately behind Stewart. Then Siffert, with what must have been a manoeuvre of heroic dimensions, overtook both Ferraris, and actually set off in pursuit of Stewart. Then Ickx went off the road at Wipperman, a notorious snaking S bend; about threequarters way round he spun just ahead of Regazzoni, and both Ferraris nearly went off the road together. Regazzoni recovered, the misdemeanour allowed Cevert in the second Tyrrell, fighting his way through from eighth on lap one, to catch up.

Standing up

Next into the pits came Denny Hulme, almost standing up in the seat of his McLaren. No sooner had he stopped than he was out of the car, stripping off his flameproof overalls and heavy "Nomex" underwear. A leaking fuel tank had drenched him with petrol, which can inflict painful skinburns, even without catching fire. Then Howden Ganley came into the pits on foot, his BRM having broken down out on the circuit.

By the Fifth lap, Siffert's BRM was slowing. Cevert and Regazzoni overtook him, and the luckless Swiss coasted into the pits with a dead engine. Just before half distance, Peter Gethin in the second Mclaren went off the road, like Ickx, fortunately without injury, and Emerson Fittipali had come into the pits eventually retiring with trouble in the gearbox linkage of his Lotus.

The Lotus team did not have a good race. Reine Wisell's car was clearly not very fast, and he nearly lost eighth place to Graham Hill right at the end. Hill was delayed at the beginning because his Brabham's engine would not start, and he set off half a lap in arrears.

Ronnie Peterson lost fourth place to Mario Andretti when he came into the pits with a troublesome radiator cowling on his March, and then Vic Elford, with three laps to go in his first race for BRM, and running steadily eighth suddenly coasted to a halt behind the pits. But the resourceful former rally driver was undismayed. He got out, repaired the ignition coil which had put out the other two BRMs, and completed another lap.

Tim Schenken's persistence with his Brabham was rewarded with one championship point, his first, which should surely break the ill-luck which has dogged this fine Australian driver since he joined Brabham for his first season in Grand Prix racing. John Surtees could make no impression on him, and had to be content with seventh place.

1, J. Stewart (Britain: Tyrrell 1hr 29mins 15.7secs; 2, F. Cevert (France) Tyrrell Ford 1-29-45.9, 3, C. Regazzoni (Switzerland) Ferr ri 1-29-51.8; 4, M. Andretti (US) Ferrari 1-31-20 7; 5, R. Peterson (Sweden) March Ford 1-31-44.8; 6, T. Schenken (Australia) Brabham Ford 1-32-14.3; 7, J. Surtees (Britain) Surtees Ford 1-32-34.7; 8, R. Wisell (Sweden) Lotus Ford 1-35-27.4; 9, G. Hill (Britain) Brabham Ford 1-35-30.7; 10, R. Stommelen (West Germany) Surtees Ford; 11, V. Elford (Britain) BRM 12, N. Galli (Italy) March Alfa.

WORLD DRIVERS CHAMPIONSHIP 1, J. Stewart (Britain) 51 points; 2, J. Ickx (Belgium) 19; 3, R. Peterson (Sweden) 17; 4, M. Andretti (United States), C. Regazzoni (Switzerland), F. Cevert (France) 13; 7, E. Fittipaldi (Brazil) 10.

Artificial wickets may be the answer

by John Arlott

THE correspondence of every first class cricket player and correspondent is full of letters from people who declare themselves enthusiasts, if not sperts, but who voice discontent rather than pleasure. The fundamental division on icket in Britain lies between ose for whom it is a seven- ys-a-week pursuit or study, id those for whom it is an casional outing. Among the st category must be included at section of "cricket fol- ers" who never go to ches but follow them, ecially those of their native favourite county, to the ss, or to a lesser extent on evision and radio; and who a match as a whole.

The turning of a game, usually slow affair in modern conditions, is generally acceptable only the supporters of the team at is saving itself. No English owd would be bored by an gland team making a grim covery. The matter becomes less tractive, in any country, when e home team is being bested. Cricket, playing or watching, is its healthiest form, a pleasure; ough a large group has grown which takes its chief pleasure om grumbling. Anyone who alks round a cricket ground ll hear more uncharitable comment about play, players and all nnected with them, than at any her place of general resort.

Any opinion on the matter ust be largely subjective. A rsonal belief is that English icket is now more technically nfound than at any other time, rtainly fielding, in placing and rformance, is vastly superior to at of the 1930s. Bowling is nerally more accurate; fewer or players gain team places. If e present top level players em less exciting than their predecessors, that is partly due to e fact that batsmen face fewer wlers who attack in hopeless conditions, and the bowlers bowl against fewer batsmen who take uneconomic risks. Cricket is colder, more scientific and less based on risk than it used to be, and it is as much due to the public attitude as to the players. Spectators—of old called supporters—do not nowadays easily forgive a captain who declares and loses.

The most potent factor in the admitted lessening of general excitement is that least often mentioned—the pitch. Between the two wars there were at least a dozen grounds in England where the ball came off the wicket so quickly that batsmen were compelled into strokes, to attack the bowlers while they might. Nowadays there is an occasional "belter" of batting perfection at Old Trafford, Worcester or Taunton, but in the main most wickets are slow turners.

Second stroke

The slow turner is the slow death of most matches and, as it may yet prove, of English cricket. Given a pitch where a batsman may be beaten through the air and off the pitch by the art of a great spin bowler yet still has time to go back and save his wicket by playing a second stroke, a whole new concept of the game arises.

The spinner begins to psh the ball through, disdaining flights to ensure that, when he beats the bat, thre is no second chance for the batsman. The batsman, for his part, recognises that if he does not commit himself too fully he can defend successfully against good bowling and waits the opportunity to punish the bad ball. Soa war of attrition develops, one which is waged so closely and skilfully that only the great or the reckless can rise above it.

There is general lament at the lack of fast bowlers; simultaneously it is said that John Snow and Fred Trueman are moody or bad-tempered men. The reason is plain. When a man is prepared to spend all his energy in a career unlikely to last after he is 30, he has the right to expect that he shall not be emasculated—in bowling terms—in his prime. Both those bowlers have cut their whole magnificent strength and effort into bowling on pitches which denied them the natural return of pace and bounce. Small wonder if they resort to the bouncer or are simply reluctant to bowl. It seems that few groundsmen can any longer produce a fast wicket.

Perhaps the explanation lies in pollution, that some insect that used to keep grass or soil lively has been exterminated by modern pesticides or farming methods. In other cases ground committees instruct groundsmen to produce pitches of a specific character. Others again simply are not sufficiently expert to prepare the kind of wicket wanted. There is no universal formula for any kind of pitch; all depends on the surface and subsoil of the area, and the kind of grass grown.

Many expert groundsmen, too, find it more satisfying to control a staff on the sports ground of some commercial undertaking where they prepare cricket and football grounds, bowling greens, and tennis courts all the year round for far more money than a man who makes a dozen to two dozen cricket pitches a summer, often under pressure of time and handicap of weather. On the other hand, it is possible to produce an artificial wicket from bitumen and similar preparations from which the ball will rise in uniform pace; of whhich it is possible to spin or cut; and many such would yield a far better game of cricket than is possible on many county grounds.

Such pitches were actually laid as a possible alternative for test matches against South Arica in 1970. They might well now be considered as a cheaper and more satisfying alternative to many present turf wickets.

Boycott injured as Yorkshire crash

Yorkshire, after a profitable day out against Lancashire, were brought back to earth with a bump in their John Player League match at Park Avenue, Bradford. Essex beat them by four wickets in a game reduced to 36 overs, and Yorkshire remain at the foot of the league table. And finally Boycott was injured and may miss the next Test.

The proceedings ended in a far less complicated fashion than was feared by those of us who never made much headway in mathematics at school. Essex had been set to make 92 to win and they were 68 for five when bad light stopped play for 15 minutes in the 25th over. This caused various revised calculations about scoring rates, various speculations and hypotheses and a lot of confusion among the 9,000 spectators, many of whom were unaware that the league rules on the back of the scorecard were 12 months out of date. In the end, all was well and higher mathematics were not involved.

Nevertheless I have seen these Sunday games played in infinitely worse light than Bradford's yesterday — Nottinghamshire v Lancashire at Trent Bridge, for instance — and the public are entitled to be given up-to-date information if the number of overs is reduced. There would have been a fine how d'ye do if at the end of 36 overs Essex had left the field the victors with a score of 82 for six. As they might well have done.

Yorkshire seldom looked like winning. At the end of 20 overs they were 47 for three, Boycott being among the victims after Fletcher had dropped him a few minutes earlier. There was nothing wrong with the wicket but most of the batsmen fell to indifferent strokes and the fact that extras made the second highest contribution was the most telling commentary on the innings.

Essex were in no hurry when they batted and granted Yorkshire three successive maiden overs. A few drops of rain prodded Taylor and he was bowled while attempting a big hit. Fletcher was quickly into his strike with three superb fours off Hutton but, after making 17, he drove the ball hard to mid off where Leadbeater held it well. Earlier he nearly put Nicholson into hospital. Nicholson made a brave attempt to hold a return catch but damaged his left hand and retired for temporary repairs.

Cooper and Bore bowled economically and accurately, and dismissed the free-hitting Ward and a strangely subdued Boyce. Then at 74, Turner drove one to the covers where Boycott judged the catch nicely but fell heavily and was forced to retire. He has received severe damage to his left hamstring and is considered a doubtful starter for the Headingley Test which starts on Thursday. It is also likely that Boycott will have to withdraw from the Roses match but as he said: "I'll know better tomorrow morning after a night's rest." As if Yorkshire did not have enough troubles already.

Amiss keeps control

With two wickets and nine balls to spare, Warwickshire defeated Derbyshire in the John Player League at Derby yesterday. The climax, however, was never uite aqs gripping as it may sound, for Derbyshire's 187 for five always looked well within Warwickshire's compass, particularly after Amiss and Whitehouse had set them on their way.

Amiss confirmed that whatever they may think in high places, he remains a batsman of quality at county level, and Whitehouse, an articled chartered accountant, suggested that he is going to give others a lot of adding up to do before he is finished. And, of course, he has only just started.

Between them, they added 73 in 10 overs, and if Warwickshire were pained by the cheap dismissal of the formidable Jameson and Kanhai, this must have soothed them. Both fell to awkward, well-taken return catches by Eyre and Wilkins respectively; sad to say, much of Derbyshire's bowling and out cricket did not match these golden moments.

By then Warwickshire were going so well that they needed only another 68 lith half their overs left. Amiss was stumped immediately after reaching his half century, however, and this seemed to provoke a collective thought that there was still time for Warwickshire to throw the game away before the winning hit was made.

Apart from Borrington, who played lith agreeble freedom in only his second Sunday innings Derbyshire's early batting faltered. Abberley picked up a magnificent leg-side catch, an followed this with the first two "serious" wickets of his career

RUGBY UNION

Australians cap Maori for Test

Australia's Rugby selectors yesterday named the Maori hooker, Bob Thompson, for the third Test against South Africa and made four changes from the side beaten 14-6 in Saturday's second Test. Thompson, believed to be the first Maori to win a full Australian cap, replaces Peter Johnson, who has made 40 international appearances.

The selectors had another major surprise in store. They dropped John Hipwell in favour of Michael Barry, a Queenslander who will be making his debut for Australia. Stewart MacDougall, at prop, and Stuart Gregory, a forward, come into the side at the expense of Garrick Fay and Reg Smith. The team will be:

A. McGill; J. Cole, G. Shaw, S. Knight, J. McLean; G. Richardson, M. Barry; R. McLean, G. Davis (captain), S. Gregory, O. Butler, P. Sullivan, R. Prosser, R. Thompson, S. MacDougall.

● Scorers in Saturday's second Test at Brisbane were: Australia—McGill (pen, [illegible]); South Africa—[illegible] Visagie (2 tries), H. Viljoen (1 try), I. McCallum (pen, and 1 conversion).

BOXING

Foreman ahead of Ali

The World Boxing Council has named Muhammad Ali as the number two contender for the world heavyweight championship, held by Joe Frazier, George Foreman is named as the first challenger.

Jayantilal delivers his Sunday punch

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

Somewhere in Flecker occurs the line: "All that calm Sunday that goes on and on." Nothing could be more appropriate to describe the cricket that presumably pased for entertainment at The Oval yesterday. India took their overnight 28 to 257 for five and are still 12 behind Surrey. They needed 103 overs on a bland pitch to attain this pinnacle. In particular, Jayantilal scored 84 in 95 overs or 300 minutes.

The whole occasion was an epitome, an abstract and unbrief chronicle, of the gap that widens between the one-day, limited-over game and the three days of tradition. The public flock to the first and have taken it to their hearts. They now eschew the second and during yesterday's longeurs one could readily understand and indeed approve. Even at the Oval, which has gained less support for Sunday League games than most other counties (Byfleet and Guildford do better, far from Surrey's Cockney heartland), there would usually have been at least double the crowd that this middle day of three attracted and treble the enthusiasm it engendered. Late in the day there were bursts of activity, but by that time most spectators had sunk Lethe-wards.

Jayantilal, a stripling of 23, played in one Test during the recent victorious tour of the West Indies. If he is striving to gain a Test place here, this was hardly the way to make his point.

Mankad, who had more reason to impress India's selectors, comfortably outscored him, though at not electrifying rate. Surrey's mixture of speed and spin kept up a creditable tally of overs and one especially welcomed the return of Willis, who, whatever the doubts about his fitness, showed in Australia that there is nothing wrong with his heart. Mankad gave a glimpse of the stuff that is in him with a delicious late cut off Pocock but at 77 was caught at the wicket off Storey trying to force the ball wide of gulley. The opening stand had put on 129 at just over two runs an over with Jayantilal lingering in what could scarcely be called the roaring forties.

As much as any other factor, it was his somnolence which helped Surrey to their next couple of wickets. Somebody had to keep things moving. Wadekar tried and was bowled by Arnold's outswing for three. Sardesai tried, jumping down the pitch, and was bowled for 13. At tea, the Indians were 144 for two off 62 overs, Jayantilal 47 in three hours and a quarter.

Viswanath was rather more enterprising and his partner was emboldened to hit three fours, a hook against Arnold, a sweep and an off-drive against Intikhab, shots of excellent execution. The strivings of Willis were rewarded when Viswanath at 39 turned a full delivery neatly off his toes, only to be smartly picked up by Roope at square-leg.

Nothing could disturb Jayantilal's concentration, admirable or reprehensible according to taste. It seemsd impossible either that he would ever be out or that he would ever reach his century. Perhaps the equitable solution was achieved when at 233 for five he was run out by Willis's direct throw. In extenuation of an exhibition that was a test of his own patience equally with the crowd's, it should be mentioned that in six innings on the present tour he had totalled only nine runs. So this, maybe, was his Sunday punch.

The last line of Flecker's poem anticipated the day "When earth is but a star that once had shone." That, too, is not inept as a warning.

SURREY.—First innings

J. H. Edrich c Baig b Abid Ali ... 1
R. M. Lewis run out ... 18
M. J. Stewart c Krishnamurthy b Bedi ... 24
Younis Ahmed c Jayantilal b Bedi ... 52
G. R. J. Roope c Sardesai b Bedi ... 60
S. J. Storey c Wadekar b Bedi ... 2
Intikhab Alam c Krishnamurthy b Bedi ... 55
A. Long c Jayantilal b Bedi ... 10
P. I. Pocock st Krishnamurthy b Prasanna ... 28
R. G. D. Willis not out ... 9
G. G. Arnold b Bedi ... 0
Extras (b 2, lb 3, w 1, nb 4) 10

Total ... 269

Fall of wickets: 1, 30, 70, 131, 139, 207, 230, 250, 250.

Bowling: Govindraj 12-1-32-0; Abid Ali 8-2-21-1; Prasanna 32.1-5-89-1; Bedi 37-11-111-7; Mankad 2-1-6-0.

INDIANS.—First innings

A. V. Mankad c Long b Storey 77
K. Jayantilal run out ... 84
A. L. Wadekar b Arnold ... 3
D. N. Sardesai b Arnold ... 13
G. R. Viswanath c Roope b Willis ... 39
A. A. Baig not out ... 19
S. Abid Ali not out ... 3
Extras (b 1, lb 14, w 1, nb 3) 19

Total (for 5) ... 257

Fall of wickets: 129, 132, 159, 231, 233.

Umpires: C. H. Pope and A. J. Whitehead.

Today: 11 0 to 6 0 or 6 30

Fierce Lloyds put Northants on rack

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

Sunday afternoon roisterings at Bedford School by David and Clive Lloyd, who engaged in a stand of 109 in 16 overs, saw Lancashire reach the overwhelming total of 246 for three wickets. Their side came almost inevitably to their ninth victory in the John Player League, winning by 73 runs with five overs to spare. David Lloyd scored 103, Clive 53, and John Sullivan added to Northamptonshire's pain and suffering by hitting 38 in the last six overs. The final ten overs brought 106 runs—a clear indication of the Lancashire power.

Clive Lloyd put the same distinctive opening mark on his innings as Engineer, a drive to the long-off boundary. He hit only two fours, perplexing the six Northants fieldsmen spread around the boundary either by swishing above them for six or by taking tantalising singles. One of his three sixes carried the ball out of the school grounds. One waited in vain though for him to drop one between the rugby posts alongside the sightscreen.

When the West Indian was caught in the deep, more than enough runs had been banked by the two Lloyds. Lancashire were now 171 for three and the Northants bowling was ripe for the closing onslaught. David Lloyd and Sullivan had no mercy. Their unbeaten fourth wicket stand raised an extra 75 runs in six overs.

Northants went down bravely against impossible odds. They lost their openers for 37, both victims of Shuttleworth, and at 65 Steele fell to a remarkable catch by Simmons at midwicket. The batsmen drove Wood hard but, even while the ball was still rising, Simmons pulled it down with one hand with a gesture as casual as a man tipping his hat. The fiery little Mushtaq persuaded three men into the deep after three fours in one over and was eventually caught by one of them trying to hit the ball into the pavilion in the 20th over.

John Player Sunday League

Derbyshire v. Warwick

At Derby.—Warwickshire (4 points) won by 2 wickets.

DERBYSHIRE

P. J. K. Gibbs c Abberley b Blenkiron ... 2
A. J. Borrington c Whitehouse b Ibadulla ... 32
M. H. Page st A. C. Smith b Abberley ... 14
C. R. Wilkins c Amiss b Abberley ... 4
J. F. Harvey c Kanhai b Blenkiron ... 67
I. R. Buxton not out ... 51
H. Cartwright not out ... 6
Extras (b 2, lb 9) ... 11

Total (for 5: 40 overs) ... 187

Fall of wickets: 2, 48, 53, 53, 174.

Did not bat: R. W. Taylor, T. J. P. Eyre, A. Ward, F. W. Swarbrook.

Bowling: Blenkiron 8-0-42-2; Rouse 8-1-38-0; Abberley 8-1-29-2; Ibadulla 8-1-20-1; Hemmings 8-0-38-0.

WARWICKSHIRE

J. A. Jameson c and b Eyre 22
J. Whitehouse run out ... 51
R. B. Kanhai c and b Wilkins 16
D. L. Amiss st Taylor b Swarbrook ... 50
M. J. K. Smith b Wilkins ... 6
R. N. Abberley c Harvey b Swarbrook ... 6
E. E. Hemmings b Eyre ... 3
W. Blenkiron b Wilkins ... 14
K. Ibadulla not out ... 4
A. C. Smith not out ... 4
Extras (lb 10, w 1, nb 1) 12

Total (for 8: 38.3 overs) 188

Did not bat: J. Rouse.

Fall of wickets: 25, 47, 120, 130, 153, 163, 171, 182.

Bowling: Ward 8-1-37-0: Eyre 7-1-21-2; Wilkins 7.3-0-44-3; Swarbrook 8-0-33-2; Buxton 7-1-41-0.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and J. F. Crapp.

Northants v. Lancashire

At Bedford.—Lancashire (4 points) won by 73 runs.

LANCASHIRE

K. L. Snellgrove c Mushtaq b Crump ... 23
F. M. Engineer b Lee ... 17
D. Lloyd not out ... 103
C. H. Lloyd c Sub b Sarfraz 53
J. Sullivan not out ... 38
Extras (b 2, lb 10) ... 12

Total (for 3: 40 overs) 246

Did not bat: B. Wood, J. D. Bond, D. P. Hughes, J. Simmons, P. Lever, K. Shuttleworth.

Fall of wickets: 17, 62, 171.

Bowling: Bailey 8-0-34-0; Lee 8-2-32-1: Crump 8-0-39-1; Steele 8-1-46-0; Sarfraz 8-0-83-1.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

H. M. Ackerman c Engineer b Shuttleworth ... 19
B. S. Crump b Shuttleworth ... 10
D. S. Steele c Simmons b Wood 13
Mushtaq Mohammad c D Lloyd b Simmons ... 17
P. J. Watts c Bond b Hughes... 83
G. Cook c Engineer b Shuttleworth ... 9
Sarfraz Narwaz b Shuttleworth 2
O. Breakwell c C. Lloyd b Shuttleworth ... 4
R. R. Bailey b Hughes ... 6
L. A. Johnson run out ... 0
P. Lee not out ... 5
Extras (lb 11) ... 11

Total (35.1 overs) ... 173

Fall of wickets: 24, 37, 65, 85, 164, 165, 166, 166.

Bowling: Lever 6-1-16-0; Shuttleworth 7.1-0-24-5; Wood 8-0-39-1; Simmons 8-0-49-1; Hughes 7-0-34-2.

Umpires: C. G. Pepper and T. W. Spencer.

Player League

	P	W	L	N/r	Pl
Somerset	13	9	2	2	38
Essex	12	9	3	0	36
Lancashir	13	0	4	0	36
Worceste.	12	8	4	0	32
Leicester	12	8	4	0	32
Surrey	11	6	5	0	24
Suss	11	6	5	0	24
Glamorga	12	5	6	1	21
Hampshire	11	5	6	0	20
Kent	11	5	6	0	20
Gloucester	12	4	7	1	17
Derb	12	4	8	0	16
Middlesex	11	4	7	0	16
Northants	12	4	8	0	16
Notts	12	4	8	0	16
Warwickshi	11	4	7	0	16
Yorkshire	10	2	6	2	10

Glamorgan v. Somerset

Cardiff.—Match abandoned: Each side one point.

GLAMORGAN

R. Fredericks c Cartwright b Jones ... 6
M. J. Khan b Moseley ... 9
A. R. Lewis not out ... 74
P. M. Walker c Taylor b Cartwright ... 24
M. Nash b Cartwright ... 0
E. W. Jones b Cartwright ... 4
A. Jones lbw b Jones ... 16
A. E. Cordle b Burgess ... 0
K. J. Lyons run out ... 0
D. J. Shepherd run out ... 8
D. L. Williams not out ... 0
Extras (lb 12, nb 2) ... 14

Total (for 9: 40 overs) ... 135

Fall of wickets: 16, 16, 65, 67, 70, 117, 120, 128, 155.

Bowling: Jones 8-1-31-2; Moseley 8-1-41-1: Langford 8-0-20-0; Cartwright 8-2-17-3; Burgess 8-1-23-1.

Somerset did not bat.

SOMERSET.—R. T. Virgin, M. J. Kitchen, D. B. Close, G. I. Burgess, A. Clarkson, P. Dennins, T. W. Cartwright, D. J. S. Taylor, B. A. Langford, H. R. Moseley, A. A. Jones.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and D. Constant.

CHEADLE.—Cheshire 273 for 7 dec (R. M. O. Cooke 85, C. Hardstaff 54, N. Halsall 51): Staffordshire 51 for one.

Minor Counties table

(Results to July 29)

	P	W	L	W1	Lst	Nr	Pts	Ave
Yorkshire	8	4	3(a)	1	-	-	46	5.75
Cambridge	8	4	2(a)	1	1	-	47	5.87
Wiltshire	2	1	-	-	1	-	11	5.50
Hertfordshire	5	2	-	2	1	-	27	5.40
Somerset	5	2	-	2	1	-	27	5.40
Dorset	3	1	-	2	-	-	16	5.33
Berkshire	5	3	1	1	1	-	24	4.80
Cheshire	8	3	2(a)	-	2	1	37	4.62
Staffordshire	6	2	-	-	2	2	29	4.83
Lancashire	7	2	2(a)	1	1	1	29	4.14
Durham	5	1	-	3	1	-	20	4.00
Buckingham	6	1	1(a)	2	2	-	21	3.50
Suffolk	4	1	1	1	1	-	14	3.50
Lincolnshire	7	1	3(a)	3	-	-	22	3.14
Northumberland	8	1	4(b)	2	-	1	24	3.00
Shropshire	6	1	3	1	1	-	14	2.33
Cornwall	2	-	-	1	1	-	4	2.00
Cumberland	5	-	2(a)	-	2	1	7	1.40
Bedfordshire	7	-	3(a)	1	3	-	9	1.28
Norfolk	7	-	3	1	3	-	6	0.85
Oxfordshire	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.50
Devon	2	-	2	-	-	-	0	0.00

(a) Signifies 1st innings lead (3 points) in ONE match lost; (b) Signifies 1st innings lead (3 points) in TWO matches lost.

Roger Davis, the Glamorgan All-rounder, who was revived with the "kiss of life" after being hit on the head when holding, will have a final medical check tomorrow before returning to cricket.

Notts v. Worcester

At Newark.—Nottinghamshire (4 points) won by 6 wickets.

WORCESTERSHIRE

R. G. A. Headley c Taylor b Frost ... 60
G. M. Turner c Harris b Frost 41
P. Slimpson c Sobers b Stead 20
B. L. D'Oliveira c Harris b Stead ... 35
T. J. Yardley b Sobers ... 11
J. A. Ormrod c White b Frost 14
V. A. Holder run out ... 1
N. Gifford lbw b Frost ... 0
B. Brain b Frost ... 1
G. Wilcock not out ... 3
R. G. Carter not out ... 1
Extras (lb 6) ... 6

Total (for 9: 38 overs) ... 202

Fall of wickets: 97, 119, 157, 171, 191, 195, 196, 198, 201.

Bowling: Stead 8-0-44-2; Forbes 6-1-23-0; Sobers 6-0-22-1; White 3-0-31-0; Taylor 8-0-44-0; Frost 7-0-33-5.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

M. J. Harris c Holder b D'Oliveira ... 32
B. Hassan c Ormrod b Holder 0
G. S. Sobers not out ... 116
M. J. Smedley c Yardley b D'Oliveira ... 31
J. B. Bolus c Wilcock b Carter ... 2
C. Frost not out ... 7
Extras (lb 17) ... 17

Total (for 4: 37.2 overs) 205

Did not bat: R. A. White, M. N. S. Taylor, C. Forbes, B. Stead, D. Pullan.

Fall of wickets: 3, 90, 181, 181.

Bowling: Holder 7.2-0-33-1; Carter 8-2-44-1; Gifford 6-0-37-0; Brain 8-0-25-0; D'Oliveira 8-0-40-2.

Umpires: J. Arnold and O. W. Herman.

Yorkshire v. Essex

At Bradford.—Essex (4 points) won by 4 wickets.

YORKSHIRE

G. Boycott c Taylor b Edmeades 15
J. H. Hampshire lbw b East 22
D. L. Bairstow c Ward b Edmeades ... 1
D. E. V. Padgett c Lever b Edmeades ... 12
J. D. Woodford c Lever b East 0
P. J. Sharpe c Ward b Edmeades ... 1
B. Leadbeater not out ... 5
R. A. Hutton run out ... 1
H. Cooper c Boyce b Turner ... 4
A. G. Nicholson c Taylor b Lever ... 7
M. K. Bore c Taylor b Turner 0
Extras (lb 5, nb 1) ... 16

Total (36.3 overs) ... 91

Fall of wickets: 37, 42, 42, 65, 67, 71, 76, 83, 90.

Bowling: Boyce 8-3-20-0; Edmeades 8-2-18-4; East 8-2-21-2; Turner 6.3-3-8-2; Lever 6-2-8-1.

ESSEX

B. Ward c and b Bore ... 31
B. Taylor b Hutton ... 6
K. W. R. Fletcher c Leadbetter b Hutton ... 17
B. C. Francis c Sharpe b Cooper ... 6
K. D. Boyce c Balstow b Cooper ... 3
B. E. Edmeades not out ... 21
S. Turner c Boycott b Woodford ... 4
G. J. Saville not out ... 4
Extras (lb 2, nb 1) ... 3

Total (for 6: 34.5 overs) 95

Fall of wickets: 18, 38, 52, 65, 65, 74.

Bowling: Nicholson 7-2-24-0: Hutton 8-1-26-2; Bore 8-2-15-1; Cooper 8-1-17-1; Woodford 3.5-0-10-1.

Umpires: J. Langridge and H. Yarnold.

Middlesex v. Leicester

At Lord's.—Leicestershire (4 points) won by 22 runs.

LEICESTERSHIRE

B. Dudleston c Jones b Parfitt 73
M. E. J. C. Norman c Titmus b Parfitt ... 31
R. W. Tolchard st Murray b Parfitt ... 6
C. Inman run out ... 56
B. F. Davison c Jones b Parfitt 9
B. J. Booth not out ... 23
Extras (b 3, lb 12, w 1) ... 16

Total (for 5: 40 overs) 214

Fall of wickets: 114, 122, 123, 137, 214.

Did not bat: R. Illingworth, G. F. Cross, G. D. McKenzie, C. T. Spencer, R. Mathews.

Bowling: Price 8-0-46-0; Black 8-0-38-0: Jones 8-0-38-0; Herman 4-0-31-0; Titmus 8-1-32-0; Parfitt 4-1-13-4.

MIDDLESEX

M. J. Smith c Dudleston b Mathews ... 41
C. T. Radley c Tolchard b Mathews ... 11
W. E. Russell b Illingworth ... 3
C. J. R. Black c Tolchard b Mathews ... 12
P. H. Parfitt b Illingworth ... 1
N. G. Featherstone c Tolchard b Cross ... 26
J. T. Murray b Spencer ... 40
K. V. Jones not out ... 38
F. J. Titmus c Dudleston b McKenzie ... 8
R. S. Herman b McKenzie ... 0
J. S. E. Price not out ... 2
Extras (b 4, lb 5, nb 1) ... 10

Total (for 9: 40 overs) ... 192

Fall of wickets: 23, 36, 58, 64, 72, 172, 189, 189.

Bowling: McKenzie 8-0-29-1; Mathews 8-0-40-3; Illingworth 8-1-29-2; Cross 8-0-41-1; Spencer 8-0-43-2.

Umpires: A. E. Fagg and F. Jakeman.

Saturday's scores

ILKESTON.—Nottinghamshire 242 for 3 (J. B. Bolus 81 not out, M. J. Smedley 57); v. Derbyshire. Today: 12.0 to 7.0.

PORTSMOUTH. — Hampshire 187 (R. M. C. Gilliat 71; M. A. Buss 5 for 51); Sussex 68 for 3. Today: 11.30 to 6.30.

CANTERBURY.—Kent 416 for 4 dec (B. W. Luckhurst 155, not out, Asif Iqbal 103 not out, D. Nicholls 65); Middlesex nought for no wicket (one over). Today: 11.30 to 6.30.

LEICESTER. — Leicestershire 184 (N. M. McVicker 6 for 58); Warwickshire 55 for 2 (20 overs). Today: 12.0 to 7.0.

NORTHAMPTON.—Essex 165 (B. Ward 59); Northamptonshire 13 for 1 (eight overs). Today: 11.30 to 7.0.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. — Somerset 256 for 9 (R. T. Virgin 100); v. Glamorgan. Today: 11.30 to 6.30.

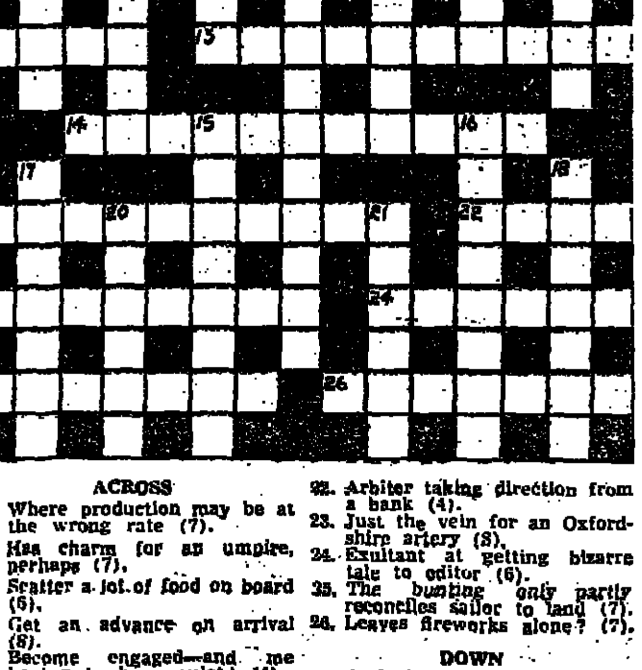
WORCESTER.—Gloucestershire 265 (N. Gifford 5 for 26); Worcestershire 19 for no wicket (8 overs). Today: 11.30 to 7.0.

SHEFFIELD.—Yorkshire 320 for 5 (G. Boycott 169, J. H. Hampshire 83) v. Lancashire. Today: 11.30 to 7.0.

MINOR COUNTIES.—Blackhall: Durham v. Cumberland. Cheadle: Staffordshire v. Cheshire. Reading: Berkshire v. Cornwall. Blandford Forum: Dorset v. Wiltshire. Norwich (Lakenham): Norfolk v. Hertfordshire.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,001

JANUS



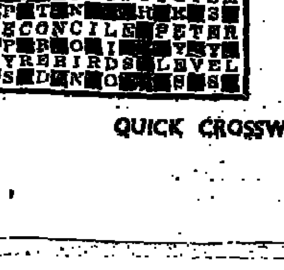
ACROSS

7. Where production may be at the wrong rate (7).
8. Has charm for an umpire, perhaps (7).
10. Scatter a lot of food on board (6).
11. Get an advance on arrival (8).
12. Become engaged—and me having to keep quiet! (4).
13. Indulgence shown to the French portion (10).
14. Better people taking lead in amelioration (11).
19. Company, with total backing, has to alter arrangement for extra security (10).
22. Arbiter taking direction from a bank (4).
23. Just the vein for an Oxfordshire artery (8).
24. Exultant at getting bizarre tale to editor (6).
25. The bunting only partly reconciles sailor to land (7).
26. Leaves fireworks alone? (7).

DOWN

1. A little bit off, like some potatoes (7).
2. Make provision at a joint in Surrey (8).
3. A balance or esteem, possibly (6).
4. Gamble on taking first spirit after-image (8).
5. Written authority to lady about hair? (8).
6. Where soldier in high delight finds a pass (7).
9. Her attire had novel aspects (5, 6).
15. Restrict man's food with judgement (8).
16. He tells of island rising over the hill (8).
17. Turn girl green (7).
18. Seem odd in the end up on the estate (7).
20. He wrote about Roland (6).
21. Scope for the general's method (6).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,000



Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 14

THE GUARDIAN
Monday August 2 1971

Bangla Desh wins consul defector

By JOHN EZARD

The Pakistan High Commissioner in London, Mr Salman Ali, will receive a report today on the defection of one of his senior consular officials to the cause of Bangla Desh.

The official is Mr Mohiuddin Ahmed, aged 27, second secretary in charge of relief. He disclosed his defection in Trafalgar Square yesterday to a jubilant crowd of 10,000—a tenth of Britain's Bengali population—with the words: "I want to be an independent citizen of an independent country."

Mr Ahmed, an East Bengali, was not listed to speak at the rally, and worked as usual at the High Commission in Lowndes Square on Friday without telling colleagues of his plans.

Yesterday morning he phoned Mr Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, a Dacca High Court judge who is establishing a Free Bangla Desh mission in London. He told the rally: "I am offering my services to Mr Justice Chowdhury." He added that one reason for his action was that the High Commission had been supporting the line that there was no genocide in East Bengal. "This is lies," he shouted.

Later, he said he had not dealt with Bangla Desh affairs at the Commission. He joined its political section two years ago after training for the Pakistani foreign service. In September, he was responsible for looking after President Yahya Khan during his stay at Claridge's.

Mr Ahmed, whose wife expects their first baby in September, gives up a salary of £130 a month which was soon to be raised to £190 following confirmation of his promotion. He also loses a house in Kensington, for which the Commission paid £80-a-month rent. A shy but firm man, he was overwhelmed by congratulations from fellow-speakers as soon as he left the microphone

He said he had relatives in East Bengal, some of whom had been killed and some of whom had fled to India. "I made the decision a long time ago that I would make a dramatic announcement here," he said He hoped for "subsistence wages" as a worker at the rival mission.

The High Commission said night: "We have no knowledge of this. Mr Ahmed was in the consular section on Friday. We shall have to take steps to confirm it and make a report to the High Commissioner."

Bengali restaurants throughout Britain were closed for the rally, which packed the square. Seventy coaches came from Birmingham alone.

The audience was vehement but disciplined, sending up repeated cries of "Joy Bangla" (Long Live Bangla Desh). A van parked at the mouth of Whitehall briskly collected money for the Green Cross, the medical arm of the Bangla Desh guerrilla movement.

One speaker, Mr John Stonehouse, former Labour Postmaster-General, described events in East Pakistan as "the worst man-made disaster since Hitler." He added that he had heard that the Pakistani Government had invited Mr Justice Chowdhury to go to Pakistan to plead at the trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

"I beg Mr Justice Chowdhury not to go." Mr Stonehouse said. "Once he was in Pakistan his life would be in danger." Mr Stonehouse called for the release of Sheikh Mujib, intervention by the United Nations, and recognition of Bangla Desh by Britain.

Demonstrators delivered a letter for Mr Heath at Downing Street asking him to influence the United States to stop shipments of arms to Pakistan. They finished their five-hour rally by marching to Speakers' Corner. The organisers, Action Bangla Desh, ended the day in the red but ecstatic about the turn-out.

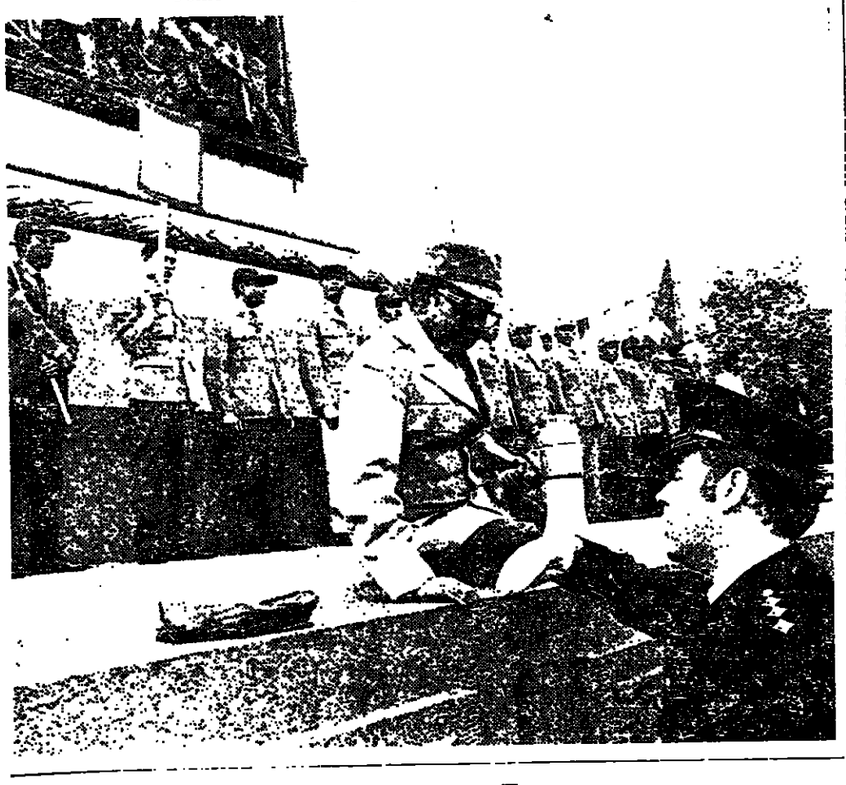
● A letter was handed in at the Sudanese Embassy in London yesterday calling on President Numeiri to end executions and release political prisoners. It was handed in by members of Liberation (which incorporates the Movement for Colonial Freedom) after a march from Speakers' Corner.

A letter was also delivered to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office calling on the Government to stop supplies of arms and aid to Sudan until the executions and persecutions cease.



Mr Heath, in his rôle as captain of Britain's Admiral's Cup yachting team, with some of his crew on the quay at Cowes yesterday. Today he will be in the Commons for the Upper Clyde shipbuilding debate. (Sailing report, page 16)

● BELOW: A police inspector tells Bangla Desh supporters that military-style uniforms are not permitted in Trafalgar Square. The offenders removed their caps



Posters in baby search

Police searching for Denise Weller, aged five months, the baby snatched from her pram in Harlow, Essex, on Friday, have decided to extend their inquiries throughout the country. They are to launch a national poster campaign.

They also yesterday sought help from pop fans attending a concert in the town park. Detective Chief Superintendent Len White took over the microphone from the Ken Mackintosh band to say the police wanted to know about anybody with a baby in the home who was not there before. "For example there might be some more washing on the line."

The police are visiting 25,000 houses in the area. Two hundred more searching parks and open spaces were joined by hundreds of volunteers.

Two people seen with babies whom the police want to interview are a ginger-haired man and a woman with straight hair aged between 25 and 30.

Mrs Patricia Weller, aged 24, last night prayed at the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church. She said: "I find myself going to all the places where I used to take Denise for walks. I know it is silly but I keep thinking I will see her in someone else's pram. Every time I see a baby I think to myself 'I wonder if it is Denise.'"

Clyde call to all workers

By DEREK BROWN

Today is the first full working day at the John Brown shipyard in Clydebank since the shop stewards took over the bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders on Friday and about 3,000 men should obey the call of a new "management" and report for work this morning.

They include office staff as well as manual workers, and the shop stewards hope that work will be directed through the normal chain of command. Only the top level of management will be missing, including the liquidator, Mr Robert Smith, who has been told by the shop stewards that they are in charge from now on.

Mr Smith is unlikely to argue, at least for the next few days. Part of his job is to get outstanding orders finished, and the men have said they will be working harder than ever in an attempt to change the Government's mind about cutting the work force. But he will have more difficulty with his other task: realising and selling those parts not needed under the reorganisation proposals.

According to Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, the John Brown yard and the Connell yard at Partick will be closed as soon as possible, and the South Clyde yards of Fairfields and Alexander Stephen at Govan will be kept open with reduced work forces.

The Government's plan would probably mean a reduction of the total labour force from 8,500 to about 2,500. According to the shop stewards, all the employees will keep working at all the yards. In spite of unanswered questions about finance and supply of materials, they mean to carry on working until an acceptable scheme is found to keep the yards open.

All supplies to the yards will be accepted, but the security men, who are obeying the shop stewards, will stop any plant leaving. The most common estimate is that there is work and material to keep the group working for five weeks. The electricity supply is virtually guaranteed both because of electrical trades union support, and because if the supply were cut, large areas outside the yards would also be affected.

The most pressing need for the shop stewards is money. If the 400 men who have been laid off are to be paid normal wages, the stewards will need to raise about £12,000 a week, based on the average UCS wage of £32.

The stewards' coordinating committee appealed yesterday to the labour movement to help with cash. Mr John Airlie, the committee's Communist chairman, said that the future of the takeover was the responsibility of the whole labour movement. "We can only be beaten if we are starved into submission," he said.

He said there had been donations from outside, including one of £500 and several of £250 from other unions. The bulk would come from collections on the shop floor, both inside and outside UCS.

Mr Airlie said shop stewards from all over Scotland were to meet a week tomorrow to discuss ways to help, and will be asked by the UCS stewards to form a united front and extend their action into other industries. The Scottish TUC has already given the men its support.

John Brown's is the only yard which will be working normally this week. The workers in the other three yards are on holiday until next Monday.

Mr Airlie refused to comment on a report that the workers planned to "hijack" a ship's keel from Stephen's yard at Linthouse and move it to an empty berth in one of the other yards.

Councillor Peter McCann, a Labour member of Glasgow city council, is to ask his party executive this morning to consider a plan to "municipalise" the yards. He wants the council, which is meeting this afternoon, to discuss his plan with its opposite numbers in Clydebank. He said the plan would keep the labour force at its present level.

He said investment in the yard should be open to local authorities, unions, employees, other firms, and the man in the street.

Mr Jim Reid, a member of the shop stewards' committee and a Communist member of the Clydebank council, said the committee was prepared to consider any constructive proposal which guaranteed the preservation of the existing work force. "We consider ourselves managers and custodians of official assets," he added.

Mr Reid said that if necessary the committee would consider forming its own sales force to seek new orders.

Dilemma ahead for Benn

By JOHN KERR

Although most aspects of life on the Upper Clyde are in a state of confusion, the legal position of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders at least is clear. The sole authority for the affairs of the company is Mr Robert C. Smith, the Glasgow accountant appointed as liquidator by the court.

Mr Smith has chosen, with little real alternative, to play a diplomatic hand. He is prepared for the moment to interpret the action of the men as a work-in rather than a takeover.

The shop stewards' committee, for its part, has softened somewhat its original attitude to him. There is little doubt, however, that some of his authority has been usurped in practice by the men's control over access to the yards.

The distinction between a work-in and a takeover in this situation must be very fine indeed and impossible for a politician to gauge at a distance.

While it is easy to sympathise with the reaction of men faced with a communal disaster, and to admire their disciplined resolution so far, the same tolerance could not apply to a parliamentary Opposition.

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Labour spokesman on industry, may find himself with the embarrassing choice of condoning or endorsing illegal activity, or being seen on Clydeside to back away from some if his fine words.

If, as has been suggested, he attempts in today's Commons debate to pledge the parliamentary Opposition's official support for workers' control at UCS, he will be on uncertain legal ground, if not in contempt of court.

An indication of national reaction to the workers' position came yesterday from Mr Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC. In a radio interview Mr Feather made it clear the TUC supported the idea of a work-in, but that approval stopped short of a takeover.

Developments in the next two days should certainly ensure a revealing confrontation when Mr Harold Wilson meets the workers at UCS on Wednesday.

Complaint to BBC on abortion

By our own Reporter

Solicitors for the BBC are investigating complaints that a member of the corporation's staff has connections with a pregnancy advice service and an abortion clinic.

A complaint was made last month by Mr Martin Mears, general secretary of Life: Save the Unborn Child, about Mr Keith Hindell, who works for the radio programme "The World Tonight."

The BBC began an inquiry after Mr Mears had written to the director-general, Mr Charles Curran. Mr Mears said that callers to the pregnancy advice service had been given the BBC's telephone number.

Mr Hindell is now on holiday. A colleague said yesterday that his views on abortion were well known in the BBC—he had written a book on the subject—but there was no possible question of bias arising from these views.

A BBC spokesman said last night that the corporation tried not to interfere with the private lives of its staff. Sometimes there was a possibility of conflict and that was what the inquiry was trying to determine.

STOP PRESS

Cabinet guards nearer

continued from page one

Davies." After the previous blasts, similar calls have been made, usually by a woman. The callers hang up after delivering their short message.

Police and security activity over the weekend has been feverish. Dozens of detectives and members of the special squad set up recently to hunt the Angry Brigade visited the Davies's flat.

Debris was removed yesterday in four large paper bags and three polythene bags. A door frame and a portrait were also loaded into a police van which drew up outside the flats, Rivermead Court, overlooking the Thames near Putney Bridge.

One detective said: "It was a large blast. The property we have removed shows how much stuff was damaged."

Mr Maudling ordered regular reports—"day and night"—to be sent to him on the investigation.

People living in the area said smoke billowed from windows and through the shattered door for minutes after the blast. The block of bats was immediately sealed to all but residents.

Police yesterday began a thorough examination of the homes of other Cabinet Ministers and senior Government officials. Guards were stationed at a number of them, and today's meeting is expected to result in orders for a permanent guard.

After the Carr incident, the idea of full-time bodyguards for all Ministers and their families was rejected. Police were instructed to provide guards at certain times and make regular checks on homes. But this policy is certain to be overhauled today. Mr Davies's flat had been checked by police at intervals during each day, and this system has now been proved faulty, to say the least.

Mr Davies returned to London last night. He travelled from Cheshire in his official Rover, with a detective inspector sitting beside him, and with an escort of cars carrying police. He entered his flat without talking to reporters waiting outside. But an hour later he came back.

"The damage is bad," he said. "But it could have been a lot worse. The blast was obviously a freak one. Things standing directly in front of it have escaped damage but other valuables and crockery and furniture in other rooms are smashed."

Detectives regard the bomb as the most powerful used in the Angry Brigade campaign. It hurled the brass handle from the front door 30 feet down a corridor, embedding it in a wall. The door of the flat below Mr Davies's was wrenched from its fittings. Mr Davies said he had no idea who may have planted the bomb. "It is possible that it might be linked with UCS—but who knows? One thing is certain—whoever did it were madmen."

At about 8 o'clock, again escorted by police, Mr Davies drove to Chequers to meet Mr Heath. "We shall be discussing UCS," he said.

Bribes inquiry over flights

By our own Reporter

The Department of T and Industry is investiga allegations that civil serva have been bribed over past two years to ig illegal charter flights. Department first heard c charges last week, and Sam Newman, head of DTI's investigation bu began inquiries.

Mr Newman is a fr Scotland Yard detective inspector, and he has viewed a number of pe Whitehall and else Officers of the Depart investigation branch were of the bribery allegatic sources outside Gover departments.

The reports say that thousands of people are to and from Britain eac by illegal charter—grou people banded together cover of non-existent clubs associations.

The DTI has a team of offic to vet charter organisatio Only properly constituted cl and groups are permitted qualify for the substan charter discounts.

A party of 150 Americ booked to return to the Uni States on a charter flight, yesterday stranded penniless Heathrow. The airline ti were scheduled to travel w Universal, was unable to prov transport, the passengers sa They claimed airline offici sent them to three different ports — "but each time were told there was no room us because we had missed plane we were supposed catch."

Some of the passen with money transferred fro bought scheduled air tic with money transferred f the United States. The majo stayed in a terminal buil Some tried to scrounge m for tea and sandwiches.

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester N west, said he would raise matter in the Commons. "I ought to be taken to pre this misery occurring. I cent people are becoming tims of this international r over charter flying."

● More than 400 holid makers bound for continen resorts spent Saturday night Stansted Airport because delays in flights. At one 1,000 travellers faced holdups, mainly because o go-slow by workers in Fre air traffic control.

M-way death

Police in Nottinghamsh are trying to identify the b of a middle-aged man who killed by a car on the M1 n Nuttall yesterday. The m was about 50 years old, 5ft 8 tall, with a long face a hooked nose. He was wear a grey suit with a faint stripe and a bright yell shirt.

THE WEATHER

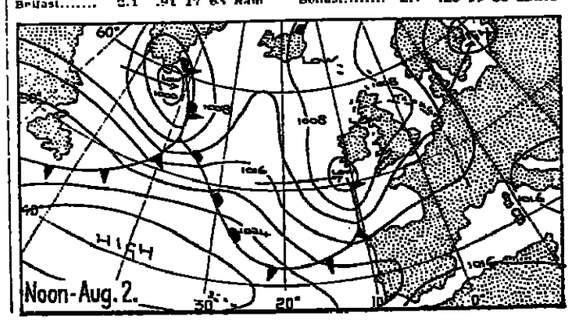
AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. Saturday:

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in	Max. temp. C	Max. temp. F	Wthr (day)
EAST COAST					
Whitby	4.5	.4	21	69	Sunny
Scarborough	4.0	.61	19	67	Sunny
Filey	4.0	.39	21	69	Showrs
Bridlington	4.8	.41	20	68	Showrs
Cleethorpes	6.5	—	24	76	Sunny
Skegness	9.8	.73	22	72	Sunny
Gorleston	11.4	—	23	73	Sunny
Lowestoft	11.9	.01	23	74	Showrs
Clacton	9.9	—	23	74	Sunny
Southend	11.5	—	23	73	Sunny
Whitstable	12.5	—	23	73	Sunny
Herne Bay	10.7	—	23	73	Sunny
Margate	12.7	—	23	73	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	11.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Hastings	11.4	.05	19	67	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.0	—	19	67	Sunny
Brighton	11.1	.10	19	66	Sunny
Worthing	12.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Littlehampton	12.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Bognor Reg	12.6	.10	19	67	Sunny
Southsea	12.5	—	21	69	Sunny
Ryde	12.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Sandown	11.7	—	21	70	Sunny
Shanklin	12.9	—	21	70	Sunny
Ventnor	12.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	13.5	.12	21	70	Sunny
Poole	13.2	.17	22	71	Sunny
Swanage	13.1	.07	18	64	Sunny
Weymouth	12.8	—	22	71	Sunny
Exmouth	11.5	.03	23	73	Showrs
Teignmouth	12.5	.10	24	75	Dry
Torquay	12.7	—	23	73	Sunny
Penzance	9.8	.05	21	70	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Douglas	0.6	.16	15	59	Rain
Morecambe	1.2	.32	16	61	Rain
Blackpool	1.1	.58	17	63	Showers
Southport	1.5	.31	18	64	Showers
Prestatyn	2.0	.51	17	63	Dry
Llandudno	4.4	.37	18	65	Dry
Anglesey	1.4	.60	17	63	Rain
Ilfracombe	13.3	.29	19	67	Showrs
Newquay	12.0	.08	19	67	Sunny
Scilly Isles	9.7	.10	19	66	Sunny
INLAND					
Ross-on-W	9.3	.33	22	71	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.2	—	15	59	Dry
Wick	—	—	13	55	Fog
Stornoway	3.8	.02	18	59	Drizzle
Kinloss	5.6	.16	15	59	Fog
Dyce	5.6	—	18	64	Dry
Tiree	6.6	.37	16	61	Thdrsts
Leuchars	5.0	.87	19	61	Rain
Aboyne	3.9	.57	17	63	Rain
Eskdalemuir	—	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	2.1	.91	17	63	Rain

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	Max. temp. F	Wthr (day)
EAST COAST					
Filey	7.8	—	21	69	Sunny
Bridlington	7.8	—	18	65	Sunny
Cleethorpes	6.1	—	24	75	Sunny
Skegness	11.7	—	22	72	Sunny
Gorleston	12.9	—	18	64	Sunny
Clacton	10.0	—	20	68	Sunny
Southend	7.6	—	23	73	Sunny
Whitstable	11.0	—	23	74	Sunny
Herne Bay	11.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Margate	11.4	—	21	70	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	10.0	—	21	70	Sunny
Hastings	8.4	—	19	67	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.6	—	19	67	Sunny
Brighton	8.2	—	19	67	Sunny
Worthing	9.6	—	19	67	Sunny
Bognor Regis	9.5	—	19	67	Sunny
Hayling Isld	9.5	—	21	69	Sunny
Southsea	10.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Ryde	9.5	—	20	68	Sunny
Sandown	11.1	—	21	70	Sunny
Shanklin	10.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Ventnor	10.4	—	22	71	Sunny
Bournemouth	7.7	—	19	67	Sunny
Poole	7.0	—	19	67	Sunny
Swanage	8.1	—	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	5.6	.20	20	68	Showers
Exmouth	3.2	.25	20	68	Rain
Teignmouth	3.8	.13	18	65	Rain
Torquay	4.5	.09	18	65	Rain
Falmouth	1.5	.37	18	64	Showers
Penzance	4.4	.28	19	66	Showers
WEST COAST					
Morecambe	3.4	.01	21	69	Rain
Blackpool	4.0	.02	22	72	Rain
Southport	4.6	—	21	70	Sunny
Prestatyn	2.1	—	20	68	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	4.5	.05	19	66	Dry
Anglesey	0.2	.04	19	66	Rain
Aberstwyth	1.8	.01	17	66	Showrs
Ilfracombe	0.8	.15	19	67	Rain
Newquay	1.1	.28	18	64	Rain
Isles of Scill	5.1	.28	19	66	Rain
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	4.5	—	21	69	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.1	—	15	59	Drizzle
Wick	—	—	17	63	Cloudy
Stornoway	0.3	.16	15	59	Dry
Kinloss	5.6	—	21	70	Sunny
Dyce	7.8	—	22	72	Sunny
Tiree	6.0	.08	17	63	Sunny
Leuchars	9.7	—	21	70	Sunny
Dumbar	7.5	.01	21	69	Sunny
Abbotsinch	7.0	.13	20	68	Showrs
Eskdalemuir	2.2	.25	18	64	Rain
N. IRELAND					
Belfast	2.7	.20	19	66	Showrs



AROUND THE WORLD

Lunch-time reports)

	C	F
Ajaccio	S	28	82
Alexandria	S	29	84
Algiers	S	42	108
Amsterdm	F	22	72
Athens	F	29	84
Barbados	S	33	100
Barcelona	S	28	82
Beirut	F	29	84
Belfast	S	17	63
Belgrade	F	28	82
Berlin	F	26	79
Bermuda			
Biarritz	C	22	72
Birmghm	C	18	64
Blckpool	C	21	70
Bordeaux	F	23	73
Boulogne	C	20	68
Bristol	C	18	64
Brussels	F	24	75
Cardiff	C	17	63
Casblnca	F	25	77
Chicago			
Cologne	S	24	75
Copnhgn	F	21	70
Corfu	S	29	84
Crete	S	28	82
Dubrvnk	S	29	84
Edinbrgh	F	20	68
Faro	S	31	88
Florence	F	27	81
Frankfrt	F	22	72
Funchal	S	24	75
Geneva	S	26	79
Gibraltar	S	29	84
Glasgow	C	19	66
Guernsey	F	18	64
Helsinki	F	22	72
Innsbrck	S	29	79
Inverness	F	19	66
Istanbul	S	28	82
Jersey	C	21	70
L Palms	F	24	75
Lisbon	F	25	77
Locarno	S	28	82
London	F	20	68
Luxemburg	F	23	73
Luxor	S	39	102
Madrid	S	31	88
Majorca	S	32	90
Malaga	S	38	100
Malta	S	29	84
Manchstr	C	19	66
Miami			
Milan	S	30	86
Montreal			
Moscow	S	24	75
Munich	S	26	79
Naples	S	30	86
N York			
Newcstle	C	18	64
Nice	S	28	82
Nicosia	S	36	97
Oporto	F	20	68
Oslo	F	20	68
Ottawa			
Paris	F	24	75
Prague	F	26	79
Reykjvk	C	12	54
Rhodes	S	28	82
Rome	S	29	84
Salzbrg	C	15	59
Santander	C	21	70
Stockhlm	C	21	70
Strasbrg	F	24	75
Tel-Aviv	S	30	86
Tenerife	F	21	70
Toronto			
Tunis	S	33	91
Valencia	S	29	84
Venice	S	30	86
Vienna	C	21	70
Warsaw	F	28	82
Zurich	F	24	75

C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny.

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham 9 28 p.m. to 4 59 a.m.
Bristol 9 28 p.m. to 5 06 a.m.
London 9 18 p.m. to 4 56 a.m.
Nottingham 9 28 p.m. to 4 56 a.m.

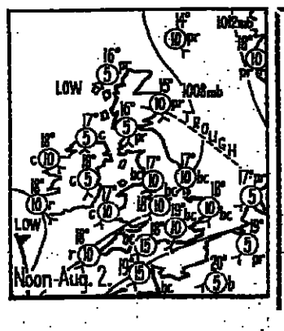
HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Br 10 15 a.m. ... 10 46 p.m.
Dover ... 7 57 a.m. ... 8 29 p.m.

SUN RISES ..... 5 24 a.m.
SUN SETS ..... 8 47 p.m.
MOON RISES ... 6 03 p.m.
MOON SETS .... 12 52 a.m.
MOON: Full August 6

SEA PASSAGES

Smooth, slight or moderate. Outlook: Showers or longer periods of rain in most places. Normal temperatures.



Thunderstorm locally

Complex low pressure area will persist over the W and SW. Most places will have showers or long periods of rain which may be heavy with local thunderstorms E Anglia and E Midlands. Central S, and SE England will have mostly dry afternoon with sunny spells. Temperatures will be near normal generally.

London, SE and E England, E Anglia: Rain early, mostly dry with sunny spells later. Wind SW, light. Max temps. 21C (70F).

Central S England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Scattered showers becoming dry. Sunny spells. Wind S light, later SE, moderate. Max. temp 21C (70F).

W Midlands, SW England, Wales: Showers, sunny spells but rain later. Wind SW, backing SE, moderate. Max. temps. 19C (66F).

NW England, Cent N England, Lakes, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers occasionally heavy with local thunderstorms. Wind SW light, becoming variable. Max temp 18C (64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and E. Scotland: Rain, perhaps heavy becoming brighter with some showers. Wind S to SW light. Max temps 18C (64F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Caithness, NW Scotland: Rain at first, heavy at times, brighter later. Wind SE light. Max temp 16C (61F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rain spreading from S. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max temp 15C (59F).

LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. Friday to 7 a.m. Saturday: Min. temp. 17C (62F). 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday: Max. temp. 23C (73F). Rainfall 0.4in. Sunshine 10 hrs. 7 p.m. Saturday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min. temp. 14.1C (57.4F). 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max. temp. 21.5C (70.7F). Rainfall .01in. Sunshine 6.8hrs.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Pageos A: 23.56-0.06 N 15NNW.

Cosmos 77: (Aug. 3) 3.55-4.00 20SE E.

Agena: (Aug. 3) 0.15-0.17 N 40N NE.*

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